Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Trial—Discussion as to the Limitation of Arguments—Speech of Manager Boutwell—He Will Conclude To-Day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened at eleven o'clock.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated the first business to be an order offered by Senator Sumner, allowing the Managers of the House and Counsel for the President to have leave to file written or printed arguments before the oral arguments commenced.

Senator VICKERS offered an amendment proposing to allow such of the Managers as were not authorized to speak to file written or printed arguments, or make oral addreses, and counsel of the President to alternate with them in so doing.

Mr. CURTIS stated that Mr. Stanbery's indisposition was such that it would be impracticable for him to take any further partin the proceedings.

The substitute was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 20. The order as amended was then lost—21 to 26.

Manager STEVENS—Mr. President, I desire to make an inquiry, and that is whether there is any impropriety in the Managers publishing short arguments? After the motion made here on Saturday some few of us, I among the rest, commenced to write out a short argument, which I expect to finish by to-night, and which, if the first order had passed, I should have filed. I do not know that there is any impropriety in it, except that it will not go into the proceedings. I do not like to do anything improper, and hence I make the enquiry.

Senator FERRY—Mr. President, I would inquire whether it would be out of order to move the original order, on which we have taken no vote.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—It would not, as the Chief Justice understands the matter has been disposed of. The order was submitted by Senator Stewart some days ago, and read as follows:

"That one of the Managers on the part of the House be permitted to file his printed argument before the adjournment today, and that after an oral opening by a Manager, and the reply of one of the President's counsel, another of the President's counsel shall have the privilege of filing a written or of making an oral address, to be followed by the closing speech of one of the President's counsel and the final reply of a Manager."

Under the existing rule the Chief Justice said it could be considered by unanimous consent.

No objection was made.

Senator CONNESS offered the following as a substitute: That such of the Managers and counsel for the President as now choose to do so, have leave to fit their arguments on or before Friday, April 24th.

Senator SUMNER—That is right.

Senator BUCKALEW moved to lay the order and amendment on the table, which was rejected without division.

Senator Conness' amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conklin, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Perry, Henderson, Howard, Morrill, of Vermont, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—24.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morton, Norton, Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Vanwinkle and Vickers—25.

The question recurred on the order offered by Senator Stewart.

On motion of Senator JOHNSON it was amended by striking out the word "one" in the first line and inserting "two."

Manager WILLIAMS suggested that the order would leave the matter substantially as it stood before; but as one Manager was prepared with a printed argument, if it was amended so as to allow them to file written or printed arguments, it would be satisfactory.

On motion of Senator SHERMAN the order was so modified.

Senator GRIMES enquired how it would be for counsel for respondent, if printed or written arguments were filed to-day, to examine them so as to reply to-morrow morning.

Senator HOWARD—It is not necessary.

Senator CORBETT moved to strike out the word "another" and insert the word "two" before the words "of the President's counsel."

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, if you will allow me to say one word on this question, as the rule stands two of the President's counsel are permitted to make oral arguments. By the amendment, without the modification of inserting "two" instead of "another," we understand that three of the President's counsel will be enabled to make oral arguments to the Senate. That is as many under the circumstances as we could wish or will be enabled to do so.

At the suggestion of Senator TRUMBULL Senator Corbett withdrew his amendment.

Mr. STEVENS—Mr. President, this would embarass the Managers very much. Would it do to say that the Managers and counsel of the President may file written or printed arguments between this time and the meeting of the court to-morrow? That would relieve us from all difficulties.

Senator CONNESS, at the instance, he said, of one of the Managers, moved to amend by striking out the words "before the adjournment to-day," and insert "before noon to-morrow." Agreed to.

Senator HENDERSON offered as a substitute: Ordered, that all the Managers not delivering oral arguments may be permitted to file written arguments at any time before the 24th inst., and counsel of the President not making oral arguments may file written arguments at any time before 11 o'clock on Monday, the 27th inst.

Senator THAYER moved to table the whole subject. Rejected—13 to 35.

Mr. NELSON, of counsel, said he had felt an irrestible repugnance to say anything to the Senate on this subject. He was averse to addressing an unwilling audience. The Senate have indicated by a rule that they were unwilling to allow any further argument than by three of the President's counsel. By consent the rest had assumed the direction of the case, and to them had been committed the task of the argument. As the probabilities were now, however, it was not likely Mr. Stanbery would be able to make the final argument, and he (Mr. Nelson) would ask permission to address the Senate on behalf of the President. He thought the rule should be so enlarged as to allow the privilege to all the President's counsel who choose to exercise it. Under the circumstances they had not prepared written arguments, and it was too late now to do so. He was prepared from memoranda, however, to make an oral argument. He hoped he would be allowed to do so. He had lived too long to be animated by the spirit of idle vanity in making the request. He was aware sometimes more was gained by silence than by a speech. He was satisfied that the President desired the case should be argued by all the counsel. He had no objections that the same privilege should be extended to all the Managers. In the case of the impeachment of Judge Chase six managers and five counsel were heard. I trust that in such a momentous case no limit will be placed on the argument.

Senator HOWARD inquired whether a proper construction of the amendment of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Henderson) would not leave the door open and repeal the 21st rule? In short, whether it would not allow all the counsel on the part of the accused, and all the Managers, should they see fit, to make oral arguments on the final summing up?

Senator CONNESS proposed, in order to make it entirely clear, to insert in the amendment the words "subject to the 21st rule."

The proposition was agreed to.

Senator TRUMBULL moved the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That as many of the Managers and of the counsel for the President as desire to do so, be permitted to file arguments or address the Senate orally.

The substitute was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmonds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill (Maine), Norton, Patterson, (New Hampshire), Patterson, (Tennessee), Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Wilbey, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers and Yates—29.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.,) Morton, Pomeroy, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer and Williams—20.

Senator BUCKALEW moved to amend the substitute by adding to it the following words: "But the concluding oral argument shall be made by one Manager, as provided by the 21st rule." Various other amendments were offered and voted down. Finally, after nearly two hours spent in attempts to settle the question, the substitute offered by Senator Trumbull, as amended by Senator Buckalew, was adopted instead of the original order.

Manager BOUTWELL, at 10 minutes before 1 o'clock, began his address to the Senate.

Mr. Boutwell began by adverting to the importance of the occasion which is due to the unexampled circumstance that the Chief Magistrate of the principal republic of the world is on trial. Its solemnity is due to tho circumstance that this trial is a new test of the strength, vigor and popularity of the government. The object of the proceeding is not the punishment of the offender, but the safety of the State. The issues of record are technical and limited. They require the Senate to ascertain and declare whether Andrew Johnson is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors set forth in the articles, and especially whether he has violated the laws or the Constitution in the attempt to remove Stanton from office and appoint Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*. The final action on these issues involves and settles questions of public policy of greater magnitude than any which have arisen since the adoption of the Constitution. Johnson asserts his power at any and at all times in removing from office all executive officers for causes to be judged by the President alone. This claim obviously extends to the officers of the army, navy, civil and diplomatic service. He thus assumes for himself and successors absolute control over the vast and increasing patronage of the Government. This claim, if sanctioned, strips the Senate of practical power in removals, and leaves the revenues and expenditures of the country in the hands of the President alone. No accountability remains in any branch of the public service; no security for the fidelity of the army and navy; no security for collection of revenues.—These are the graver issues affecting the vitality of our institutions and system of Government which are involved in and must be decided with the issues of the record, which appear narrow and technical. In dealing with the criminal, and these, his crimes, it is necessary to examine the constitutional powers of the President and the Senate, and to consider the character of the Government, the distribution of powers and limitations placed by the Constitution on Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments. The Legislative Department has original power, derived from the Constitution, by which it can set and keep itself in motion as a branch of the Government, while the Executive and Judicial Departments have no self-executing constitutional capacity, but are constantly dependent upon the Legislative Department. By the Constitution the people have vested discretionary powers, limited, it is true, in the Congress of the United States, while they have denied to the Executive and Judicial Departments all discretionary or implied power. The Executive power is that which is conferred upon the President by the Constitution, and is limited by the terms of the Constitution, and must be exercised in the manner prescribed in the Constitution; the President's powers being specified, as he takes nothing by implication, there was no occasion to recite or enumerate the powers not delegated to him. He can exercise these powers only which are specifically conferred, and can take nothing by construction, implication, or what is termed "the necessity of the case." The Executive must take the law and administer it as he finds it, without inquiry as to the wisdom of the legislature. It is not within his province to consider whether a law is constitutional. If a law be unconstitutional, it may be repealed by Congress, or it may be annulled in its unconstitutional features by the Supreme Court of the United States. The repeal of the law is a legislative act; a declaration by the court that it is unconstitutional is a judicial act; but power to repeal or annul, or set aside a law of the United States is in no aspect of the case an Executive power. It is made the duty of the Executive to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, an injunction wholly inconsistent with the the theory that it is in the power of the Executive to repeal, annul or dispense with the laws of the land. When a statute is annulled by a competent tribunal, it ceases to be a law—until then must be executed.

In the President's defense no inquiry can be made whether the law is constitutional, for inasmuch as he had no constitutional power to inquire for himself whether the law was constitutional or not, so is there no excuse for him that he did unlawfully so inquire and come to the conclusion that the law was unconstitutional. If the President may inquire whether the laws are constitutional, and execute only those he believes to be so, then his opinion is substituted for the law-making power, and the government of laws but the government of one individual. If the Senate may, in this trial, inquire whether a law is constitutional, then the President is tried for his judgment, to be acquitted if the Senate thinks it correct, convicted if in the opinion of the Senate his judgment is erroneous. It is not the right of any Senator to be governed by the opinion he entertains of the constitutionality or expediency of the law in this question. For the purposes of this trial it must be treated by every Senator as a constitutional law. The President cannot plead his motive—he has no right to entertain any motive contrary to his constitutional obligation to execute the laws. Otherwise the execution of all laws is dependent upon his opinion as to their constitutionality with the same reason. For the same object he might violate the reconstruction laws, tax laws, tariff acts, or neutrality laws of the country, and thus, in a single day, raise questions which could not be disposed of for years in the courts of the country. Evidence discloses the fact that he has taken no step for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law. He suspended numerous officers under, or if not under, at least as he himself admits, in conformity with the Tenure-of-Office law, showing that it was his sole object to test its constitutionality. He has had an opportunity to make application through the Attorney General for a writ of *quo warranto* which would have tested the validity of the law in the Courts. This writ is a writ of the Government; it can never be granted upon the application of a private person. The President never attempted to test the law in the Courts.

Since his attempted removal of Stanton on the 21st of February last, he might have instituted proceedings by writ of *quo warranto*, and by this time have obtained, probably, a judicial opinion covering all the points of the case, but shrank from the test he says he sought. Thus is the pretext of the President fully exposed. The evidence shows that he never designed to test his rights in the courts. His object was to seize the offices of the Government for purposes of corruption, and their influence to enable him to reconstruct the Union in the interests of the rebellious States. The power of removal and appointment is vested jointly in the President and the Senate. The President singly may make temporary appointments during a recess of the Senate. His assumption of an unlimited power of removal is in the highest degree dangerous, and is in pursuance of his purpose to restore the Union in the interest of those who participated in the rebellion. His course has resulted in the most alarming corruption, particularly in the revenue service, where the losses have amounted to probably more than fifty million dollars in the past two years. By his conviction you purify the Government and restore its original character.

The President's Cabinet, of course, gave him the advice he sought. The President is a man of strong will, violent passions, unlimited ambition, with a capacity to employ and use timid men, adhesive men, subservient men, and corrupt men, as instruments to accomplish his design. It is a truth of history that he has injured every person with whom he has had confidential relations, and many have escaped ruin only by withdrawing from his society altogether. He has but one rule of life, he attempts the use of every man of power, capacity or influence within his reach. Succeeding in his attempts, they are in time, and usually in a short time, utterly ruined. If the considerate flee from him, if the brave and patriotic resist his schemes or expose his plans, he attacks them with all the engineering and patronage of his office, and pursues them with all the violence of his personal hatred. He attacks to destroy all who will not become his instruments, and all who become his instruments are destroyed in their use. He spares no one. Already this purpose of his life is illustrated in the treatment of a gentleman who was one of the counsel for respondent, but who has never appeared in his behalf.

The thanks of the country are due to those distinguished soldiers who, tempted by the President by offers of kingdoms which were not his to give, refused to fall down and worship the tempter; and the thanks of the country are due to General Emory, who, when brought into the presence of the President by a request which he could not disobey, at once sought to protect himself against his machinations by presenting to him the law upon the subject of military orders.

Mr. Boutwell then discussed minutely the theories regarding the Tenure-of-Office law, put forth in the debate on the bill of 1798, and traced the history of the government in this regard. He considered the Tenure-of-Office act and the President's course with regard to the War Department in relation thereto. He argued that Mr. Stanton and the remainder of the Cabinet held office according to the exact words of the Tenure-of-Office act, "during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter," and that Mr. Stanton was holding the office for the term of President Lincoln, by whom he had been appointed, which would end on the fourth day of March, 1869. If it be claimed that the proviso does not refer to the Secretary of War, then he does not come within the only exception made in the statute to the general provision in the body of the first section already quoted, Mr. Stanton having been appointed to office originally by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it could only be by the nomination and appointment of a successor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Upon either theory it is plain that the President violated the Tenure-of-Office Act in the order for the removal of Stanton, the Senate being at the time in session. To support this view the speaker gave citations from debates in the Senate and House when the bill was pending there. In ordinary times it would be just and proper for a Cabinet officer to tender his resignation upon the suggestion of the President. But in justification to Stanton and his claim to the gratitude and encomiums of his countrymen, it is to be said that when the nation was imperilled by usurpations of the criminally-minded chief magistrate, he asserted his constitutional and legal rights to the office of Secretary of War, and thus by his devotion to principle, and at great personal sacrifices, he has done more than any other man since the close of the rebellion to protect the interests and maintain the rights of the people and the country.

The testimony produced by the defense fails to disclose that the President had otherwise than a criminal intent in violating the law. If it were ambiguous in its terms he could apply his best judgment to difficulties before him with evil intent, but this is not the case, as he, in his veto bill, said, "if it passed, no cabinet officers could be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate." He was not, therefore, in doubt, as to the intention of Congress, but deliberately, wilfully, and intentionally disregarded it.

He had no right to violate the law to obtain a judicial decision. This was only a pretext, as three months have passed and he has instituted no proceedings. The President's counsel who opened the case is involved in difficulty about articles four, five, six and seven, known as the conspiracy articles, and his remarks imply that articles five and seven were not based upon any law. It is not alleged in the articles that this conspiracy is against any particular law, but it is alleged that the parties charged did unlawfully conspire. It is very well known that conspiracies are of two kinds—two or more persons may conspire to do a lawful act by unlawful means. These articles are based upon the act of July 31, 1861, known as the conspiracy act. The evidence in proof of the conspiracy will generally prove the nature of the crime to be circumstantial, and this ease is no exception to the usual experience in the criminal courts. The President was engaged in an unlawful act to get out Stanton, and he induced General Thomas to co-operate with him. General Thomas' ignorance of the illegal nature of the transaction furnishes no legal defence for him, though morally it might be an excuse for his conduct. The President, who knew this to be an illegal act, cannot excuse himself by asserting that his coconspirator was at the time ignorant of the illegal nature of the business in which they were engaged.

The various acts of suspending Stanton, appointing Grant, tendering his place to General Sherman, and also to General George H. Thomas, are recited to show that these were merely delusions to prepare the way for an introduction into the War Office of one of his own creatures. He well knew that the confidence of the people in Stanton was great, and they would not consent to his removal; so he pursued this roundabout way to do it.

The learned counsel who opened the case for the President, seems not to have comprehended the nature of the offense set forth in the tenth article. His remarks upon that article proceeded upon the idea that the House of Representatives arraign the President for slandering or libelling the Congress of the United States. No such offense is charged, nor is it claimed by the Managers that it would be possible for Mr. Johnson, or any other person, to libel or slander the Government. It is for no purpose of protection, or indemnity, or punishment, that we arraign Mr. Johnson for words spoken in Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis. We do not arraign him for words spoken, but the charge in substance is that a man who could utter the words which, as is proven, were uttered by him, is unfit for the office he holds. We claim that the common law of crimes as understood and enforced by the Parliament in the cases of impeachment, is in substance, this: That no person in office shall do any act contrary to the good morals of the office and that when any officer is guilty of any act contrary to the good morals of the office which he holds, that act is a misdemeanor for the purpose of impeachment and removal from office.

The speaker then proceeded to the consideration of the eleventh article, and said the evidence showed a fixed purpose to defeat the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The President's entire scheme of criminal ambition was to obtain command of the War Department and of the army, and by their combined power to control the elections in 1868, in ten Southern States. The speeches made at Cleveland and St. Louis are all calculated and designed to impair the just authority of Congress. The blasphemous utterances at St. Louis cannot be aggravated, nor can they be extenuated by anything which the counsel for the President can offer. They exhibit the character of the speaker. Upon these facts we demand the conviction of the respondent of the misdemeanors set forth in the tenth article.

After treating at length upon the President's action in regard to the Southern States, showing his connection with men who aided the rebellion, and quoting from evidence elicited during the trial, Mr. Boutwell concluded by rehearsing the acts of the President, by appealing to the Senate to do their duty and pronounce judgment upon this criminal. Nothing literally can be said in his defence. Upon his own admissions he is guilty of all the charges. He has violated the laws and the constitution. Under his administration, the government has not been strengthened, but weakened. Ten States are without law, without security, and without safety; public order everywhere violated, public justice nowhere respected, and all in consequence of the evil purposes and machinations of this President at your bar. The House of Representatives demands justice—justice for the people, and justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot perish. By and through justice comes obedience to law by all magistrates and people. By and through justice comes liberty of law, which is freedom without license.

Senators, as far as I am concerned the case is now in your hands, and it is soon to be closed by my associate. The House of Representatives has presented this criminal at your bar, with equal confidence in his guilt and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the people of the United States. His conviction is a triumph of law, order and justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal. It is impossible. Therefore, I do not look beyond. But, Senators, the people of America will never permit an usurping Executive to break our securities for liberty, provided for by the Constitution. The cause of the country is in your hands. Your verdict of guilty is peace to our beloved land.

At 4 p. m. Mr. Boutwell, at the suggestion of Senator Conkling, yielded to a motion to adjourn, stating he would occupy about an hour and a half to-morrow, and accordingly the Court immediately, and thereafter the Senate adjourned.

During the interval of his illness, Mr. Stanbery has from time to time, by leave of his physician, dictated to his Secretary positions and points which he had in contemplation for his speech on the Impeachment trial. As there is some doubt whether he will be able personally to appear before the Senate, his argument will be filed.

At a consultation of the President's counsel to-day, the understanding was that Mr. Nelson will follow Mr. Boutwell to-morrow, and Mr. Evarts make the closing argument for the President.

Mr. Stanbery's health is much improved to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No business of any kind was done in the house.

MISSISSIPPI

The Reconstruction Convention—Franchise Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, April 22.—The Convention today modified the fifth section of the franchise bill, which excludes from office all persons who gave voluntary aid to the rebellion, so as not to apply to private soldiers, except they voted or signed the ordinance of secession. The franchise bill has passed its third reading, and goes to the Committee of Arrangements of the Constitution.

—A number of leading Republicans held a meeting at Chicago on Wednesday night, to consider the feasibility of erecting a Wigwam on the Lake shore for the use of the National Republican Convention. The movement contemplates a building large enough to accommodate twelve thousand visitors.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Resignations in Parliament—Buckingham Palace Incendiaries—Trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians—War Appropriation in France, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

RESIGNED SEATS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, April 22.—Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Lawrence Oliphant have resigned their seats in the House of Commons.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE INCENDIARIES.

Barry and Keefe are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought up before a Police Magistrate this morning, and after a brief examination were remanded to jail until a chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their possession.

PRINCE OF WALES—ORANGEMEN RELEASED.

DUBLIN, April 22.—*Evening*—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the principal officers of State and a large and brilliant suite, visited the Roman Catholic University, at Mayworth, to-day.

Mr. Johnson, Orange Secretary, has been released from confinement at Belfast.

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE—THE TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

LONDON, April 22.—*Evening*.—The trial of the Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed this morning. The examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued.

Mr. Clifford, a warden of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, testified that on the 12th of December he saw English and T. Desmond with a truck on which was a cask; they were near the prison wall which was blown up the next day.

Hannah Gill testified that on the night of the 12th she saw Keefe near the place where the explosion occurred.

Mr. Maskell, a warden at the Clerkenwell prison, testified in regard to Burke's conduct at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Banyer, an officer of the prison, was sworn. He said he saw the woman Ann Justice for the first time on December 13th; she was admitted within the prison to visit Casey, a fellow prisoner with Burke; shortly before Ann came in, one Mr. Berry had an interview with Burke; at that time Ann was seen outside in company with the prisoners at the bar.

Mr. Worth, a warden at the Clerkenwell prison, testified he saw Ann Justice in the prison on the 13th of December; this was her first visit there; he also saw her with Allen and T. Desmond in the street just before the explosion took place; after that they fled and were arrested.

Other testimony was given which fully corroborated the evidence of Warden Worth.

Mr. Allum swore he saw Barrett and Ann Justice unloading the cask from the truck.

Mr. Bird testified, with much circumstantial minuteness, that he saw Barrett place the fuse in the cask. Testimony was given to show that the latter witness identified Barrett at Milbank, where he picked him out among nine other men.

The interest manifested in the trial is unabated The court room was crowded with spectators throughout the day.

FRANCE.

WAR APPREHENSIONS QUIETED.

PARIS, April 22—*Evening*.—The *Moniteur Duzor*, in an editorial to-day, says through the good sense of the people the baseless apprehension of an approaching war was subdued, and the public mind is now tranquil. This result is in part due to the efforts made by the foreign powers to sustain the pacific policy of France.

GERMANY.

FEDERALIST BILL WITHDRAWN.

BERLIN, April 22.—Count Bismark has withdrawn from the North German Parliament Federalist the bill introduced by the Government. He takes this action in consequence of the amendments made to the bill by the opposition.

SPAIN.

HEALTH OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

MADRID, April 22—*Evening*—Bulletins in regard to the health of the Prime Minister, Navarez, announce that his Excellency is better this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 22.—*Evening*.—Consols, 93⅜. American securities steady; 5-20s, ⅛@¼; ex-dividend Illinois Central, 93⅜.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—5-20 bonds strong and a fraction higher; last sales 75⅝.

PARIS, April 22.—Bourse closed steady. Rentes 69 francs and 35 centimes.

HAVRE, April 22.—Cotton closed firmer and higher at 149 francs per cwt., for *tres ordinaire*.

ANTWERP, April 22—*Evening*.—Petroleum closes flat at 43 francs and 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton closed firmer and higher with considerable business in Cotton to arrive; middling uplands 12¼; middling upland afloat 12¼@12½; middling Orleans 12½; sales 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market closed quiet and steady. Wheat 16s. 2d. for white and 14s 6d for No. 2 red westeru. Barley 5s. 1d. Oats 4s. 2d. Provisions dull and unchanged. Beef 122s. 6d. Pork 85s. Lard 64s 3d. Cheese 54s. Bacon 46s. Sugar 26s. 6d. Tallow 45s. 6d. per cwt. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d; Sqirits Petroleum 9d.

VIRGINIA.

The Political Campaign Opened.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, April 22.—The campaign has opened in Virginia. Republican speakers have been leaving here all the week to canvass the different portions of the State. At all the county Courts held this week Conservative speakers were to open the canvass. Gov. Pierpoint addressed a Republican meeting this evening in the Park. He supported the Constitution and characterized the means by which he had been removed from the Governorship as simply contemptible. The speakers on the Republican side in this campaign will be such men as Alexander Rives and John M. Botts, and on the Conservative side R. M. T. Hunter, A. H. H. Stewart and others.

—The loss to the Adams Express Company by the burning of a car in an accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad on Tuesday night is heavy. Two messengers were in the burning car, which was locked, and they only escaped by persons outside knocking a hole in it. when they crawled out. The engineer was badly bruised, but will recover.

SOUTHERN STATE ELECTIONS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GEORGIA.

MACON, April 22.—Four thousand and thirty-six votes were polled to-day. The Democrats gained heavily to-day, and expect to carry the county. Telegrams report a close vote in Sumpter, the Radical ticket about 50 ahead, with about 400 votes to be cast, mostly white. The Democrats claim Monroe county by 200 majority. Accounts from Baldwin are favorable to the Democrats. Putnam is doubtful. A dispatch from Albany says the Democrats are sanguine of carrying the county. Teft, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Second District.

AUGUSTA, April 22.—The election is progressing without disturbance. The total vote polled is 4,400. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, each party claiming to be ahead. The Radicals claim Bullock's election, and the Democrats Gordon's.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—The election today passed off quietly. The vote of yesterday and to-day is acknowledged to be in favor of the Conservatives. The vote cast to-day numbers 1,446 in the city and 428 in the county. Total for three days: 4,287 in the city, and 1,496 in the county.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 22.—Seven hundred and forty-nine votes were polled today. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Marion and Chattahoochie have gone Democratic. All quiet.

ATLANTA, April 22.—The election passed off orderly. A heavy vote was cast to-day by both parties. Gordon is considerably ahead. A very heavy white vote is expected on the last day of the election. Gordon and Bullock are both in town.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—The election returns are meagre, but indicate that the Conservatives have carried Columbus county by 300 majority, Sampson by 450 majority, and the Radicals Bladen and Robinson counties by small majorities. The vote in Richmond and Brunswick will be close. In two precincts in Sampson connty sixty-seven negroes voted the Conservative ticket on the first day. Everything is very quiet, and both parties are betting even on the general result. Partial returns from Dauphin county give over 400 majority against the Constitution. At Hallsville, in that county, 135 votes were cast, all against the Constitution. The Radical majority in this city for two days is about 600. This will probably be reduced to-morrow. The registered negro majority is 727. It is thought that the city and county will give about eight hundred for the Constitution, being 450 less than the registered negro majority. The majority for the Convention last fall was 1,837. Reliable information from all precincts in Columbus county gives the Conservatives 183; radicals 39. Twenty negroes voted with the Conservatives. Weldon, Halifax county, on the second day, gave a small Conservative majority. Broad Creek, Craven county, gives the Conservatives 71, Radicals 1. Wayne county, for two days, gave a Radical majority of 150.

RALEIGH, April 22.—The vote on the new Constitution will be a full one. Yesterday 1,375 votes were polled in this city. To-day the whole vote has risen up to about two thousand. The blacks have polled nearly their entire vote. Reports from the county are favorable to the Conservatives, but there is no certainty as to the result. The results are kept strictly secret, and will be until the votes are counted. The large majority will be cut down, but it can hardly be entirely overcome in Wake county.

The news from the State indicates the defeat of the Constitution by a large majority, but rumors of majorities either way are mere speculation.

The election has generally been quiet, but a serious disturbance was threatened in the city about 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was caused by the conduct of J. H. Harris, the negro candidate for House of Commons in Wake county, which was, however, promptly suppressed.

NEWBERN, April 22.—The election is progressing very quietly. The total vote for the two districts and negro settlement gives the blacks a majority of 1,620. The news from the interior indicates a large Conservative majority.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—No official returns of the votes cast have yet been made. Further returns give slightly increased Democratic majorities. Thirteen parishes give majorities against the Constitution, six parishes are in favor, and two or three parishes give very large majorities for the Constitution. The majorities against the Constitution are small. The result in the State is still extremely doubtful.

It is reported that frauds have been committed in the election in Plaquemine Parish. The parish gives 1,800 votes for the Constitution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—The majority for the new Constitution, as far as heard from, is 33,000.

—The police imbroglio at Louisville still continues. The Common Council, at their meeting to-night, will undoubtedly move in the matter.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette]

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton quiet with little doing; middlings, 31c; sales of 1,000 bales; receipts 626. Sterling 150@152; New York Sight Exchange 13. Gold 140¼. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour firmer; double extra $10,25@10,50. Oats firmer at 74c. Hay $19@21. Mess Pork firm at $28. Bacon firm; shoulders 13¼c; clear rib 16¾c. Lard firm; tierce 18½@19c; keg 19½c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELHHIA, April 22.—Clover seed, $6 for Ohio. Petroleum held firmly for crude at 16½c; refined, 25½c. Flour in good demand; extra family, $10,50a12,50. Wheat in good demand; red, $3; Kentucky white, $3,25. Rye firm at $2. Corn in fair demand; sales 5,000 bush yellow at $1,24a1,25; mixed Western. $1,23a1,24. Oats dull ae 87a90c. Provisions unchanged.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazete.]

BUFFALO, April 22.—Flour; good demand for spring; sales 750 bbls city ground at $10,50. and 200 bbls amber Ohio at $12,00. Rye nominal. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn quiet at 85c. western to arrive, 94c. Oats; market bare. Rye ditto. Barley firm. Pork; asking $98 at close. Lard firm at 18a18¼c. Seeds dull and unchanged.

Detroit Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT. April 22.—Flour rather less active but steady; choice Superior $13,a13,25, choice amber $12. Wheat a shade weaker; under the influence of the New York report holders ask $2,98 for No. 1 white; No. 2 sold at $2,72.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

A LOCK OF HAIR.

A wood-nymph sat by a mossy tree
One bright May-day when buds were springing:
Her tresses were dark as night could be,
But her heart was light and she was singing
A sunny song in the forest there:
Was it she who gave me this lock of hair?

One midsummer noon, by the sighing sea
Along the pebbly shore I strolled,
And one was there who walked with me,
Whose eyes were azure, whose hair was gold:
Was it she whose forehead yielded me this
Which I hold to my lips and lovingly kiss?

I roamed one twilight through a land
Of crimson and gold, where the autumn sun
Had painted the trees with the deftest hand
That ever to mortal ken was known:
And by my side was a brown-haired girl:
Was it then that I stole a chestnut curl?

The winter winds were wild and drear,
My soul was sick, and I sighed for rest,
And the woman who is to me most dear
Kissed me, and soothed me upon her breast:
This tress is as white as a flake of snow,
And it came from my beautiful mother's brow.
[Harper's Weekly.

EPHEMERIS.

—Ricciotti Garibaldi and his brother are going to England.

—Upwards of fifty thousand people died in Chicago last year.

—There are to be two camps instead of one at Chalons this year.

—Grasshoppers are to be very plenty in Western Iowa this year.

—In about three weeks the Georgia farmers will harvest their wheat.

—One mill in Pittsfield, Mass., manufactures a ton of collar paper daily.

—Imboden, the rebel, is making public speeches on immigration in Virginia.

—The Newark Methodist Conference Seminary is to be located at Hackettstown, N. J.

—The real estate of Philadelphia is valued at Four hundred and forty-five and a half millions.

—A Nashville paper speaks of a "bucolic individual" who was swindled out of $100 by a sharper.

—Spain, the dilapidated, has 510 general officers and an army of but one hundred thousand men.

—A New Yorker tried to sever his jugular vein with an ink eraser—not inky razor as some have it.

—Signor Verdi is himself superintending the production of his new work, "Giovanni d'Arco," in Paris.

—The *Revue des Deux Mondes* speaks of "the unhealthy influence of the eccentric President Johnson."

—Twenty a week is the average rate of suicide by drowning among the Chinese coolie population of Havana.

—Bread is now as dear at Brussels as it was twenty years ago during the famine caused by the potato disease.

—Berezowski's family, anxious to disavow all connection with that assassin, has changed its name to Nikoline.

—The Jardin des plantes has secured the collection of minerals exhibited at the great *exposition* by the United States.

—The Boston *Post* thinks that if female suffrage were allowed, the women would be sure to make some miss-chief.

—Gen. Grant occasionally attends Mr. Beecher's church in New York, and returns by the evening train to Washington.

—France, Austria, Russia and England have together spent $71,000,000 on the Chassepot, Remington and Snider guns.

—The play-bills of Ford's Theatre for the night of the President's assassination, are selling for $10 a piece in New York.

—Hartford, Conn., has an amateur Opera Troupe, its extensive repertoire consists of Flotow's beautiful little Opera of *Stradella*.

—The Paris *Figaro* defines a man engaged to be married as a bachelor who has become possessed by one idea—buttons on his shirts!

—President Johnson has made Sergeant Bates several handsome presents, among which was a purse containing fifty dollars in gold.

—Among the 19 Pittsburgh names on the hotel lists of Tuesdays Philadelphia papers, we notice those of several of our most prominent citizens;

—The Astor House rents for $55,000. The St. Nicholas for $78,000, the Metropolitan for $75,000 and the Fifth Avenue for $80,000 yearly.

—The father of Auber was a picture dealer, Verdi's paternal relative was an inn keeper, and the parents of Rossini were itinerant singers.

—The Pope is said to be instituting the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem for the express purpose of defending his temporal power.

—The London *Telegraph* objects to the appointment of Prince Christian as successor of Lord Cardigan to the colonelcy of the Eleventh Hussars.

—The King of Prussia has sent, as a wedding gift to Prince Humbert, the happy Italian bridegroom, a horse valued at thirty-eight hundred dollars.

—A Minnesota editor having come to the conclusion that he can no longer work for nothing and board himself, has discontinued the publication of his paper.

—Spring Grove Cemetary, in Cincinnati, is said to be fifty acres larger than any other city of the dead in this country. It contains four hundred and forty-two acres.

—The Buffalo *Express* sticks to the idea that General Grant is a toper, in order to get off the joke that instead of Ben. Wade for Vice President the General would prefer Ben Zine.

—Formerly dramas were written for the stage, now they are gotten up for the accessories of the stage. A Paris theatre is about to produce a play written for a danseuse and a fountain.

—Cardinal Bonaparte has announced that he will reside half the year in Paris and half in Rome. Six months under the protector and six under the representative of the Papal power.

—By the explosion of a lamp full of coal oil, which was not up to the lawful fire test, a mother and daughter in St. Louis were fearfully burned, the daughter dying from her injuries.

—Carefully collected statistics show that the number of Sunday arrests in New York city has been very greatly diminished since the establishment of the Central Park, and that each year the number keeps on steadily decreasing as the attractions in the Park become greater.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Natchez, Mississippi, has been appealing for aid for his diocese, in the churches of Philadelphia and has succeeded in collecting quite a large sum of money.

—We might congratulate ourselves on the decrease in the number of murders all over the country, if we did not know that assassinations had taken their place. Assassinations are fearfully on the increase.

—Fanny Kemble's genius, mighty in itself, is inspired also by the spirit of the greatest tragedienne of a past generation. She reads Lear from a book which was the companion and property of Mrs. Siddons.

—Lord Cardigan, in spite of his often forcibly expressed contempt for the *canaille*, was able to appreciate faithful service. He left one hundred pounds per annum each to his valet, butler, coachman and gardener.

—A Swedish match making company, located at Joenkoeping, sent 36,000,000 boxes of matches to this country in 1866. Pollak, the Vienna match man, also sends an immense number of parlor matches over here.

—It must be very disgusting to George Francis Train not to be believed when he says he is worth $30,000,000. Train is a wonderful instance of the way effervescent materials will subside if allowed to stand for awhile. Nobody ever hears anything of him now.

—The clergy connected with the diocese of the Archbishop of Turin are going to present to the Princess Margherita, as a wedding present, a book of hours, having on one cover the representation of our Savior's tomb worked in gold and ivory, and on the other the image of St. Margaret in a medallion surrounded by precious stones.

—Queen Victoria visited Earl Derby before his departure for Cannes. Anxiety for his health and a desire to honor as much as was in her power, a broken down man who has used himself up in her service, and who has been one of the bulwarks of the great tory party, a party which always had the sympathies of royalty, prompted this unusual proceeding of the Queen.

—The violets of our American forests are devoid of the heavy perfume of their English prototypes, but instead they possess a fresh odor of forests in spring that is as pleasant as, and perhaps more appropriate to their poetical reputation for modesty than the delicious and rather penetrating fragrance which is as charming on the kerchief, as violet ribbons are in the auburn hair of a blonde beauty.

—Two sewing girls in St. Louis being in almost destitute circumstances and desponding, attempted to commit suicide the other day. One of them had already taken poison and the other was about to do so, when a little brother of one of the girls brought in a policeman, who, with the aid of a physician, put a stop to their designs. Both girls have been provided with occupation and homes, and are now comfortable.

—The vile practice of publishing to the world private personalities concerning living people has reached its climax in a book just published in New York, and purporting to be written by a former confidential servant of Mrs. Lincoln, at the White House. If this woman was really what she pretends, confidence was never worse placed nor more ungratefully violated than in her notable production in book form.

—The English Dean of Arches has decided against some of the ritualistic practices of the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, rector of St. Albans, Holborn. The elevation of the sacrament, the use of incense during the communion service and the mixing of water with the wine are condemned as contrary to the law of the English Church. But the burning of two lighted candles upon the altar during communion service is permitted.

—Tupper has written some stanzas on some bones found at Smithfield, and supposed to be those of martyrs who there perished at the stake. Aside from the fact that the English journals pronounce these verses to be "ineffable rubbish," the bones have been discovered to be only those of swine. An excellent opportunity is here offered for any contemporary to write something about "the ghastly and long continued rattling of dry bones."

—The London *Times* says, in speaking of Mr. Whitworth's recent offer to endow thirty scholarships for the instruction of young men for the theory and practice of mechanics, that with the exception of Mr. Peabody's inexhaustible bounty it does not remember an act of equal munificence. Mr. Whitworth, it may be said, has endowed the nation with a fund of $500,000. The offer has been made to and accepted by the British Government.

—The total abstinence movement has taken a long step in a new direction in the State of New York. The East New York Conference has prohibited the use of "intoxicating wines" in the Sacrament. As all wines, no matter how pure, are, if taken in sufficient quantities, intoxicating, this is really a blow at one of the most sacred institutions of the Christian Church. Nay, it is even more, it is a reproof to the founder of the Church of Christ.

—Ristori has engaged her passage for Europe, and will sail early in June. This wonderful woman will probably never return to America, where her inimitable genius has created a page in the history of the stage, never to be obliterated. Her coming was the grand beginning, the great cause, the beneficial effects of which have already been felt in the rapid succession of great artists, who have been fired by her success to follow in her wake. But for Ristori, Mrs. Lander would probably never have discovered that play which more than any other has given scope for her genius to display itself. But for her, Dawison and Janauscheck never would have visited this continent, which is now the goal for which the greatest histriones of Europe strive. We owe much to this great tragedienne, and are glad to know that she goes back to her Italian home with every reason to believe that she has been fully appreciated.

DENTISTRY.

$8. ONLY $8.
A FULL SET OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR EIGHT DOLLARS.
FULL UPPER AND LOWER SET FOR $12.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE FOR EXTRACTING WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
ALL WORK WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
LAUGHING GAS FREE OF CHARGE, AT

QUINCY A. SCOTT'S
Steam Dental Establishment,
278 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

N. B.—As DR. SCOTT is a licensee under the Goodyear Patents, he will not make any "new (*bogus*) rubber" sets, but will continue to manufacture the genuine article—VULCANITE. mh23:d&T

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES
AND
Chandeliers,
FOR GAS AND OIL.

Just received, the finest and largest assortment ever opened in this city.

WELDON & KELLY,
147 WOOD STREET, COR. VIRGIN ALLEY.
mh24:n22

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

GOOD PRINTS, at 12½c.
PURPLE PRINTS, slightly imperfect, at 12½c.
Yard Wide BLEACHED MUSLIN, at 12½c.
Heavy UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 12½c.
GINGHAMS, at 10c.
GINGHAMS, at 12½c.
JEANS, at 12½c.
CORSETS, at 50c.
CORSETS, at 62½c.
WHALEBONE CORSETS, at 87½c.
COLORED KID GLOVES, at 75c.
LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, at 11c.
LADIES' PLAIN HOSE, at 10c.

CASSIMERES, for Boys' wear.
CASSIMERES, for Men's wear.
CASHMERET, JEANS.
LADIES' SACKING CLOTH.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, in beautiful shades.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS.
PLAIN AND FANCY POPLINS.
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.
RISTORI APRONS.
BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS.
HAIR BANDS, SLEEVE BUTTONS.

And a Variety of FANCY GOODS,

A FULL STOCK AT LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.
ap18

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
ap6:n23

87. MARKET STREET. 87.

SPRING OPENING!
AT
THEODORE F. PHILLIPS',
(Successor to J. M. Burchfield & Co.)

SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.
SPRING DRY GOODS.

MR. PHILLIPS respectfully announces that the extensive alterations to his

RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE

Are completed, and his establishment is NOW OPEN. He offers an entirely

New Stock of Dry Goods,

For Spring and Summer Wear, at the lowest Eastern Case Prices.

an3: 87....MARKET STREET....87.

AT DENNISON & HECKERT'S,
27 Fifth Street.

PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8 cents and upwards.
ALL LINEN HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, for 35 cents and upwards.
WATCH AND WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS.
HOSIERY, in all grades and at all prices.

MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES!

KID GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.

ALL OUR GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
fe10

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.
Have just opened all shades of
BULLION AND RISTORI FRINGES.
BUGLE GIMPS AED FRINGES,
At yery low prices. ap11

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street,
Now offer the most elegant line of
HAMBURGS
Ever opened in Pittsburgh, to which they especially invite the attention of their customers. The designs are nearly all new and original, and about ONE-FIFTH LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
ap11

AT EATON'S,
No. 17 Fifth Street.
New Parasols,
Straw Goods,
And Flowers,
JUST OPENED.
ap9

PERFECT FITTING
KID GLOVES.
"A. C. C."—"H. S. K."
We invite attention to our
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,
Which is now complete with every color and shade. In addition to our own special importation of the
Celebrated A. C. C. (Jouvin) KIDS,
We have secured the exclusive sale of the
"Harris Seamless Kids,"
The best Glove and most perfect fit.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ap11 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW STORE! NEW STORE!
ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO'S
PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM,
76 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have received their entirely new stock of goods, consisting of

Millinery and Straw Goods,
Ribbons, Laces,
Artificial Flowers,
Embroideries, White Goods,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Corsets and Skirts,
Fancy Goods, &c.,

To which they invite the attention of purchasers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

One of our firm giving his entire attention to the purchasing of goods at the Eastern Markets, and having had long experience and all the facilities for procuring goods at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to offer great inducements.
Constantly receiving New Goods from the New York and Philadelphia auctions.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ROSENBAUM, STEINHART & CO.,
No. 76 MARKET STREET.
mh24:n20

GRAND OPENING!
OF
SPRING GOODS.

Barred Organdies.
Barred and Striped Nainsook;
Victoria Lawns.
Soft Finish Cambric.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
SOILED WHITE GOODS,
Which we are selling at a great sacrifice.

GOOD IRISH LINENS at 37 cents. SOILED KID GLOVES at 50 cents. SYSTEME ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1. GENUINE ALEXANDRE KIDS for $1.85. Our assortment of HOSIERY cannot be beat. HOOP SKIRTS at 75 cents. The new and beautiful SENSATION TIE, just received. 200 doz. FRENCH CORSETS just received. A complete line of MAGENTA, LUCRETIA and ELVIRA CORSETS. Also, a line of MISSES' CORSETS. RISTORI FRINGES, all colors. BULLION FRINGES, all colors. BUGLE TRIMMINGS, a fine asment. A fine lot of BUTTONS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street.
mh21:d16

PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN
Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.
CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
mh9 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

SECOND HAND
MELODEONS AND ORGANS,
In perfect order, from $35 to $130.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
mh12 42 Fifth st., 2d door above Wood.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

JULIAN ALLEN,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
LEAF TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
No. 8 SIXTH STREET, (National Bank of Commerce Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch of 172 Water street, N. Y.
ap4:n77 DANIEL F. DINAN.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.,
No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
jy8:h38

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.

MARCH : : : : : : : 1868.
THE VERY LATEST
PATTERNS
IMPORTED CARPETS.
THE VERY NEWEST
STYLES
DOMESTIC CARPETS,
ARE DAILY ARRIVING, AND SOLD SOON AS RECEIVED.
PRICES
THE VERY LOWEST.
McCALLUM BROTHERS,
mh25 51 FIFTH STREET, above Wood.

1868. SPRING STOCK OF 1868.
CARPETS,
JUST OPENING,
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
All Qualities
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO THOSE WHO BUY TO SELL.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 Fifth Street,
mh10:d&wF OVER BATES & BELL'S.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
BY STEAMER COLORADO,
Of our own Direct Importation,
THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS OF THE CELEBRATED
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
ENGLISH TAPESTRY
AND
BODY BRUSSELS,
FOR PARLORS AND HALLS.
WITH STAIR CARPETS TO MATCH.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH ST, (Second Floor.)
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G.
THE GREAT
ARABIAN PHYSICIAN
A.
TREATS DISEASES IN ALL ITS FORMS.
P.
Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.
☞ PRIVATE ENTRANCE ON GARRISON ALLEY. mh26:n41

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 18, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, 24th inst., for GRADING and PAVING the following streets and alleys, viz:
SPRING GARDEN AVENUE, from Chesnut St. to the city line, including culvert about 250 ft long.
FRANKLIN STREET, from the east line of Sedgwick street to Fulton avenue.
BALKAM STREET, from Robinson street to the river.
LOCUST STREET, from east side of Sedgwick street to Fulton street.
SOUTH CANAL STREET, from Madison avenue to Sycamore street.
CONCORD STREET, in the Third and Seventh wards.
GREEN ALLEY, from Chesnut street to Centre street.
Also, for Grading ALLEGHENY AVENUE, from Ridge street to Western avenue.
Profiles and specifications can be seen in the office of CHAS. DAVIS, Esq., City Engineer. Proposals to be endorsed "Grading and Paving," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. B. FRANCIS,
ap18:n83 City Controller.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE THE QUEEN,
QUEEN OF THE WASH-TUB.
A HOUSE CLEANER; A CLOTHES WASHER;
A STAIN REMOVER;
A SPOT ERADICATOR; A COLOR RESTORER;
Cheaper than Soap. Sold in Bottles by all respectable Grocers. Indorsed by the first families of Allegheny county. Manufactured by the
HESS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 136 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

PERCEVAL BECKETT,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
(Late of P. F. W. & C. Railway.)
Office, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Room No. 2, up stairs. P. O. Box 50, ALLEGHENY CITY.
MACHINERY, of all descriptions, designed.
BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILL DRAWINGS furnished. Particular attention paid to designing COLLIERY LOCOMOTIVES. Patents confidentially solicited. ☞ An EVENING DRAWING CLASS for mechanics every WEDNESDAY NIGHT. ap4:n88

SILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, Colorado, to develope ten different Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers on the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full pasticulars apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,
mh26 122 Fourth street.

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,
FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.
Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28.n53

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY, MEDIUM and LIGHT ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
WORKHOUSE.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for LAYING BRICK BY THE THOUSAND, in accordance with the plans and specifications sied at BARR & MOSER'S office, and under the direction of the Superintendent.
GEO. ALBREE, Secretary,
ap9:020 Wood street, corner Fourth.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **PITTSBURGH THEAT**
FRED AIMS..........MAN
GEO. H. BARTON..........STAGE MAN
THIS EVENING, will be presented, PU
or the IRON SONS OF '76.
Putnam..........Miss Leo
Friday evening, Miss HUDSON'S bene
will be presented, the great piece entitled t
ARACT OF THE GANGES.
Grand Hudson Matinee on Sarurday.

☞ **MR. C. TETEDOUX,**
Respectfully informs the citizens of Pi
that he will give
TWO GRAND CONCE
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MU
On the 23d and 24th Ins
Assisted by the best Amateurs of this city,
M'lle EUGENIE DE LUSSAN, the eminent
of New York, who has been engaged expr
this occasion.
On the first evening will be perform
ROSSINI'S STABAT MATI
By a chorus of over Fifty Singers, and an
of twenty-five pieces.
M'LLE DE LUSSAN
Will sing the Soprano part.
On the second evening will be given a mi
ous concert, in which M'lle DE LUSSAN
English, Italian and French gems.
Admittance to Parquette and Dress Circl
Secured seats, $1.25. Subscription to both
$2.00, with secured seats. Gallery and Fa
cle 50 cents. The sale of season tickets w
on Monday, the 20th, at 9 o'clock, at M
KLEBER & BRO., 122 Wood street. Th
tickets for either evening will begin at t
place and same hour on Tuesday, 21st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock: Concert to c
at 8 o'clock.

☞ **BURNELL'S**
MUSEUM EXHIBITIO
Comprising WORKS OF ART and GREA
URAL LIVING CURIOSITIES,
AT FRANKLIN HALL,
Fifth street, opposite Pittsburgh Thea
Cards of Admission, 25 cents. Doors o
8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANGE

DISSOLUTION.—The fi
GREGG & CLENDINING,
Was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual
Either partner will sign the name of the fi
tlement. JAMES GREGG, No. 4 Hand
WM. CLENDINING, No. 50
Pittsburgh, April 15th, 1868.
JAMES GREGG will continue the old b
No. 4 Hand street. All orders will be pro
tended to.
The business will also be continued a
stand, No. 50 Hand street, by WM. CL
ING.

DISSOLUTION.—The PART
SHIP of COLEMAN, FORRESTE
was dissolved April 1st, 1868. The busin
late firm will be settled by either of the
ners, at the office.
COLUMBUS COLE
SAMUEL FORREST
THEODORE F. CO
In retiring from the late firm, I thank a
public for their very liberal patronage, a
fully recommend the new firm as being ex
mechanics and accommodating business m
COLUMBUS COLE

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—SA
FORRESTER, THEODORE F. C
and WM. KNOCH, on the 1st day of Ap
formed a Copartnership under the style of
TER, COLEMAN & KNOCH, for the p
manufacturing all descriptions of Bugg
Wagons, Spring and Plain Wagons, Dra
Wheelbarrows, Locust Hubs, Spokes, H
and Forks, Straw Cutters, Trucks, &c.
will be made of dry timber, and warrante
any made in the United States.
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, Nos. 1
and 19 Marion avenue, opposite the Pen
Allegheny. FORRESTER, COLEMA
ap16:073-THSM

HAVING DISPOSED O
LUMBER YARD, situate at 157
Street, Allegheny, Pa., and long owned
ducted by Messrs. PATTERSON & E
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, I take p
recommending my successor to all my cust
to all who are interested in securing the b
ties of all kinds of Lumber at prices to sui
fastidious.
E. R. DONA
ap15:060

THE PARTNERSHIP here
existing under the name and style of
JOHN H. BOYTS & C
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent, th
of JOHN KNABLE having been purchase
N. OGDEN. The business of the late fi
settled by JOHN H. BOYTS and WIL
OGDEN, who have this day formed a C
ship under the name and style of BOYTS &
JOHN H. BOY
JOHN KNAB
Pittsburgh, March 9th, 1868.

NOTICE.
I have sold my stock of BOOTS, SHO
to my son, GEORGE W. TANNER, and s
patronage of my former customers to the h
JAMES P. TAN
PITTSBURGH, April 9th, 1868.
Referring to the above card, I respectful
continuance of the patronage of the form
Prices shall be as low as the lowest.
GEO. W. TAN
ap15:045

DISSOLUTION.—THE FI
ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolv
1st of February, 1868, by mutual consent
partner may sign the name of the firm in se
JOHN ATWE
CHARLES AT
A. J. LEE.
The undersigned will continue the WHO
GROCERY BUSINESS, under the name a
ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 13
street. A continuance of the patronage
friends and the public is respectfully solici
CHARLES AT
A. J. LEE.
mh7:m53

CRACKER BAKERIE

MARVIN'S PATENT
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
FRENCH CRACKERS.
And every variety of
SUPERIOR CRACK
S. S. MARVIN.
91 Liberty Street, Pittsb
TRY THEM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker and Biscuit Fa
317 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBUR
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
CONFECTIONERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, N

CONFECTIONERIES.

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Baker
No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and L
☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attache

GEORGE BEAVEN,
Candy Manufacturer,
And dealer in FOREIGN & AMERICAN
PICKLES, NUTS &c.,
No. 112 Federal Street,
Second door from the First National Ban
gheny City.

INDIA RUBBER HOSE, from
to 3 inch calibre, at India Rubber Dep
ap18 J. & H. PHIL

ncial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

legraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 22, 1868.

GOLD AND MONEY.

ney is easier to-day than for a long past. Call loans made early in the t 6 per cent. but towards the close 6 ent. was the general rule; prime diss at 7a8 per cent. Sterling firm at 10 for prime bills. Gold firmer, opened ¼, touched 40¼, and closed at 39¾a This advance was occasioned by the ng belief that the President will be ed. Exports to-day amount to $310,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

vernments active and ⅛@¼ higher, g strong. There were some heavy hases of Seven-Thirties by German ers, based on the rumor that Mr. Mcch will issue the balance of the Ten- bonds in exchange for Seven-Thir- Henry Clews & Co. furnish the an- l 4:30 quotations: Coupons of 1881, 113⅛; do. '62, 112⅛@112¼; do. '64, @110¼; do. '65, 110¼@110⅜; new do., @108⅜; do. '67, 108⅜@108¾; 10-40s, @102⅞; 7-30s, 106¾@106⅞.

STOCKS

e and bouyant during the day e entire list, with a marked advance; g strong though a trifle under the st point of the day. The short inter- quiet, especially New York Central, h continues in active borrowing de- l.

e following are the 5:30 prices: Canton, 49, Cumberland, 31@33; Adams Ex- , 64¾@65; Wells & Fargo. 29; Ameri- 64⅜@64½; United States, 64½@65; hants Union. 33@33¼; Quicksiver, @27; Mariposa, preferred 11½@11¾; ic Mail, 93@93¼ Atlantic Mail, 30@31; ern Union 37½@37¾; New York Cen- 121⅞@122; Erie 71⅛; do preferred 73@ Hudson 136; Harlem 120; Reading @89¼; Ohio and Mississippi 31⅛@31⅞; ash 50¾@51; St. Paul 63@64; do pre- d 76½@76¾; Michigan Central 114; igan Southern 90¼@90½; Illinois ral 143; Pittsburgh 82¾@83¼; do 104¾@105; Rock Island 96¾@ North-western 62; do preferr- 74⅛@74¼; Fort Wayne 102½@ ; Hartford and Erie 14¼@14½; eland and Ashtaoula 100⅝; Terre te, preferred, 68; Missouri's 87¼.

MINING SHARES

dull: Gregory 252@260; Smith & Par- e 220.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS

ount to $1,331,684; payments $652,555; nce $105,567,410.

Cincinnati Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NCINNATI, April 22.—Flour is firm and emand at full prices, with sales of fam- at $11,25a11,50. Wheat is firm and the ly is light, with sales of winter at $2,60 . Corn is scarce and has advanced a88c for ear, and 90c for shelled. Oats advanced to 78c for No. 1. Barley is nanged. Cotton is dull at 29½c, and e is no demand and prices are nominal he close. Tobacco is firm and in de- d, with sales of 116 hogsheads at pri- terms. Whisky is firm at $2,15. Pro- ons are generally firmer, and the mar- is strong. Mess Pork: sales of 200 bbls 27,50, and holders are generally asking buyer for the last half of May. Bulk ts are firmer and sides are higher, market closing at 13½c, with large s; shoulders are held at 12½c, but are asked for Bacon is firmer but quiet; lders are selling at 13a13½c, and sides 15½15¾c; clear rib sides and clear a17½c; sugar cured hams, 19c on the , and 20c to buyers for May. Lard ad- ced to 17¾c, but is now held at 18c. ter dull, supply better and prices 5c er, closing at 40a45c for fresh; holders anxious to get out of winter made be- grass made comes in. Cheese un- nged. Eggs scarce and advanced to 22a Potatoes scarce and 25c per bbl higher; e, $3,50a3,75. Apples scarce and in de- nd at $6a8 per bbl. Gold closed at 139½ ing. Money market quiet at 10a12 per .

Chicago Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INCINNATI, April 22.—Flour fairly ac- and the inquiry is chiefly for low grades choice brands; sales at $9,25@11 for ng extras. Wheat—demand light, efly on speculative account and 1@1½c er; sales No. 1 at $2,15@2,16 and No. 2 2@2,02½, closing firm for No. 2 at $2,01. n dull and ½@¾c lower; sales No. 1 at 86½, No. 2 at 84. new at 83⅞@84½, and ected at 82, closing at 84@84¼ for new. s in fair demand and ¼@½ lower; sales 62¾@64 for regular and fresh receipts, sing steady at 62¾@63 for regular. Rye s active and firmer, and 2@3c higher; es No. 1 at $1,87@1,90. Barley dull; sales No. 2 in store at $2,30, and sample lots $2,10@2,35. Provisions—holders are ner. Sales of Mess Pork at $27@ h, buyer, the month. Lard firmer and et at 17½c for city and 17c for country. mp Pork steady at $22, extra prime $21. y salted Shoulders 11½c. Receipts— 3 bbls flour, 16,675 bus wheat, 54,411 bus n, 6,840 bus oats, 10,163 live hogs. Ship- nts—8,660 bbls flour, 61,013 bus wheat, ,267 bus corn, 59,105 bus oats, 6,388 live gs. Freights dull, at 10c for corn to Buf- o.

St. Louis Market.

Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Tobacco, sellers ow more disposition to accept bids; pri- steady and unchanged. Cotton nominal 26. Flour unchanged; sales superfine at 8; extra $8,50a9; double extra $9,50a10,- treble extra $11,50a14,25; receipts 2,100 rrels. Wheat steady and firm at $2,65a 8 for prime to choice fall; Spring dull d drooping at $2,05a3,12: receipts 1,000 shels. Corn steady at 83½a88; receipts ,400 bushels. Oats held firmly and above yers' views; small sales at 70a72; receipts 00 bushels. Barley inactive at $2,50a2,75 prime to choice Spring. Rye scarce and gher at $1,90a1,95. Pork firmer and high- ; small sales at 27a28½; Bulk meats firm at 16½. Loose Bacon in better demand; ices advanced; shoulders 16a17. Lard t much offering; sales steam and kettle ndered at 17¼a17½.

Cleveland Market.

y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Flour: market rmer; double extra spring at $10a12; do d winter at $12a14; do white $13,50a15,50. heat; market firm and steady at $2,62 r No. 1 red winter, and $2,46 for No. 2 do. orn dull and lower; No. 1 shelled held at c. and 95½ offered. Oats firm and in ood demand; held at at 75a76 for No. 1 om store. Rye nominal. Barley; con- derable inquiry, but none offering, and rices are nominal. Petroleum firmer, with ctive inquiry for bonded; free quiet, and eld at 22a23; bonded at 32a33.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Tobacco firm; ales 238 hhds lugs to fair leaf at $5¼a15¼. otton 29½a29¾c. Flour advanced 25c en ll grades; superfine $8,75. Wheat; prime 2,50a2,55. Corn; shelled in bulk 88a89c. ats 74a75c. Heavy Kentucky bagging 21c. achine Rope 8¾c. Mess Pork $27,50. Ba- on; shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17¾c; holders ask an advance. Lard in tierces 18c; n kegs 18¾c. Whisky; free $2,20.

Memphis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton quiet and irm at 31c; receipts, 405 bales; exports, 255 bales. Flour dull; superfine, $8. Pork $27,50@28,00. Bacon weaker; clear sides, 17¾@18, shoulders 13@13½c. Bulk meats in light demand; clear sides 15¾@16c, shoulders 12½. Lard 18@18½c. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats 78@80c. Bran firm at 33c. Cornmeal $4,40@4.60. Eggs 18@20c. Butter 55c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—Weather fine and warm, but as yet there is no perceptible influence on the state of the market, which continues dull enough, for cotton goods particularly; prices, consequently, are a little lower for heavy Brown Sheetings, all standard makes having been reduced this afternoon 1c per yard. The Merrimac Prints have also been reduced to 13½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet, but firm; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9,62a10,25; medium, $9,25a9,50; common, $8,75a9,00. Wheat unsettled; $2,13 for No. 1 summer receipts; $2,01½a2,02 for No. 2 do. Oats firm at 63c for No. 1, and 62c for No. 2. Corn dull at 84c for new shelled. Receipts—2.000 bbls flour; 24,000 bus wheat. 2,000 bus corn. Shipments—4,300 bbls flour; 56,000 bus wheat.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour; receipts, 2,487 bbls; quiet. Wheat; receipts, 1,050 bus; sales of white Michigan at $2,90. Corn unchanged, with sales of No. 1 and Michigan at 92c; buyer, this month, 92c; buyer, all May, 93c; receipts of 26,017 bus. Oats; receipts, 2,400 bus; 1c better, with sales of No. 1 Michigan at 69a70. Ry scarce. Seeds dull and nominal.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 22.—Live Hogs in large supply and 15a25c lower on all grades, with sales at $8,20a8,60 for light and inferior grades, $8,75a9,00 for medium to fair, and $9,25a9,50 for good to choice. Beef Cattle, owing to large offerings, weakened and declined 10a15c; $7,25a7,85 for medium to fair, and $8,00a8,75 for good to choice Beeves.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour firm and scarce; none offering. Wheat steady: Pennsylvania, $2,90; Maryland, $3a3,10. Corn firm; white, $1,12a1,14; yellow, $1,20a1,22. Oats heavy; Western, 82a85c. Rye firm at $2. Bacon unchanged. Pork active; mess, $28. Lard firm at 18¾c.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Beef cattle in demand at $8a8,50 per 100 gross. Hogs in demand at $8a10,50 per 100 gross; but few fat ones offered. Sheep in active demand at $5a8,50 per 100 gross; spring lambs, $4a4,75 each.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 22—5 cars ore, Bryan & Caughey; 3 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 8000 feet lumber, B Schmidt; 13 bdls scrap steel, Hussey Wells & Co; lot furniture, Lemon & Weise; 42 bxs scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 100 bxs starch, Arbuckles & Co; 25 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 do do, J I House & Co; 20 do do, Little, Baird & Patton; 25 do do. Rinehart & Stevens; 50 do do, Smith, Johnson & Colvin; 20 do do, 5 crates do, J Porterfield; 1 car stone, J L L Knox; 1 car fire brick, Evans & Co; 6 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 10 kgs oat meal, 1 bbl pearl barley, L J Blanchard; 6 bbls flour, Totten & Co; 3 bxs axes, J Graff; 1 car water pipe, H H Collins; 6 sks rye, McHenry & Hood; 230 bgs oats, 16 sks rye, R C Henderson; 50 jugs molasses, Voight, Mahood & Co; 50 do do, Vangorder & Shepard; 14 bxs cheese, Shomaker & Lang; 1 bbl apple butter, J J Pettet; 26 sks rye, Wm McKinn: 16 bbls apples, Carter, McGrew & Co; 1 car staves, J J Bender; 299 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 300 do corn meal, I Dickey & Co; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 4 sks rags, C P Markle & Co; 1 car fire brick, Columbia Oil Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 22.—37 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 3 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 3 do do, Totten & Co; 11 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 9 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do iron ore, Graff & Bennett; 400 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, 3 do apples, 1 keg apple-butter, 3 sks timothy seed, H Rea Jr; 12 bdls scrap iron, J Jones; 5 kgs apple butter, Graff & Reiter; 11 sks tanners' scraps, A Hoveler; 87 bdls spokes, T Hare & Bro; 4 bbls apples, Graff & Co; 13 sks rags, C P Markle & Co; 8 bxs cheese, E H Myers & 91 bdls handles, Lippincott & Bakewell; 10 bxs scales, Forsyth, Taylor & Co; 10 bxs starch, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 20 bxs cheese, J B Canfield & Son; 25 sacks rye, Little, Bard & Patton; 100 bxs glass, C Ihmsen & Son; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Bro: 172 sks rye, J S Finch; 1 car scrap iron, Martin & Maloney; 31 bbls pearls, McKee & Bro.

PITTSBURGH COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, April 22.—20 boxes hops, J D Dravo; 10 do do, E Heazleton; 8 bxs tools, Logan & Gregg; 50 bxs starch, Carter, McGrey & Co; 10 bbls hominy, H Rea Jr; 25 sks oats, 9 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 26 bbls eggs, 36 do dried fruit, 5 do green apples, 3 do seed, W H Graff & Co; 1 car rye, M Steel & Son; 15 sks flour, J Scheleim; 23 sks oats, Meanor & Harper; 1 car staves, H Geyer; 1 do do, F Kober; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 10 butts tobacco, W L Jones; 44 caddies do, Knox & Orr; 5 bales hemp, John Flocker; 5 bbls oil, Fleming & Bro; 5 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 1 do do, Graff & Reiter; 3 do do, M W Rankin & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. April 22—2 cars limestone. Shoenberger & Blair; 2 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do iron, Martin, Brickell & Co; lot empty bbls Spencer & McKay; 1 caddy tobacco, Knox & Orr; 1 bbl eggs, 5 sks flaxseed, Voigt & Co; 7 bags wheat, J S Liggett & Co; lot bxs and bbls, Shipton & Wallace; lot empty bags, Scott & Gisal; 8 bgs rags, B Peflum; 6 calves, 1 sheep, 4 bbls eggs, 1 coop chickeas, 3 bxs butter, J H Graham; 2 cars marketing, owners.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 22.—1 car staves, Ralya & Robertson; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 car lumber, Fox & Anschutz; 20 bxs starch, 2 bbls meat, Kohen & Bro; 15 bbls flour, S C McMasters; 50 bush potatoes, R Knox; 1 car oats, Jas B Orr; 5 bundles calf skins, 9 hides, J Luckeampt.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, April 21—2 cks bacon, J H Parker; 332 pcs roofing slate, J S Newmyer & Co; 2 bbls onions, Shomaker & Lang; 1 bbl eggs, L J Blanchard; 5 do do, W M Gormley; 41 sks hair, A Hoveler & Co; 8 bbls flour, B Moore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions (which are very simple and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, 205 Second Avenue, New York. fe20:164:TTS

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered, &c.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:165:T:TH:S

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn'a. ja30:k67F

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of ADAM AESCHELMAN, deceased, late of Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

CHAS. H. HARTMAN,
H. S. FLEMING,
fe27:m7:TH Administrators, McClure Tp.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers continue to recede steadily at this point with seven feet in the Allegheny and six feet three inches in the Monongahela. The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and all that could possibly be desired for the transaction of outdoor business.

There were no arrivals aside from the regular packets. The Glendale, from St. Louis; Kate Robinson, from Louisville, and Argosy, from Cincinnati, are due here to-day, and the St. Charles, from Cincinnati, may be expected in this evening. Messrs. Ghriest & Haslett, agents for the St. Charles, will receive freight for her at foot of Wood street to-day.

The Bellevernon left for St. Louis about noon yesterday with an excellent trip, having about about all the freight she could take, and a large number of passengers.

The Alice V. left for St. Louis last evening. She did not have much of a trip from here, but has engagements below, includieg eight thousand kegs of nails at Wheeling. The New State also cleared with only a moderate trip, but she, too, will doubtless fill out at Wheeling and other points below.

The towboat Storm, which left here on Thuesday with four barges of coal in two for lake Erie, lying at Steubenville, sunk two of them at White Ripple. Shortly after this accident, the Coal Bluff ran a barge loaded with railroad iron on the sunken coal barges, and it also went down.

STEAMER J. N. MCCULLOUGH.—This splendid side-wheeler will leave to-day at noon on her first trip in the Cincinnati packet trade. She is in all respects one of the finest and most commodious steamers that comes to this port, and is especially adapted for a packet trade, being fast, of light draught, and supplied with all the modern improvements and appliances to render comfort, safety and convenience. Her officers are well-known and popular steamboat men; the Captain, George D. Moore, and the clerk, his brother Dan, are known at every town and almost every house along the river between here and Parkersburg, and have always borne the reputation of being high minded and honorable men. Passengers and shippers will bear in mind that she leaves promptly on time, 12 M.

Attention is directed to the card of Messrs. Ghriest & Haslett, steamboat agents, corner of Market and Water streets. These gentlemen are the authorized agents of the Northwestern Union Packet Company, between St. Louis and St. Paul; and St. Louis and Quincy Packet Co., and as such, are prepared to receipt through freight by either of the above lines at the lowest rates. Messrs. G. & H. are also agents for steamers loading for Cincinnati and Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other points on the Western Rivers.

The Lorena, Capt. Sam Shuman, is now in turn for St. Louis, and will be the first passenger boat out.

The Ida Rees, Capt. Rees Rees, is the regular packet for Oil City to-day, leaving promptly at four p. m. The Mary Davage Barges, Capt. Hugh Campbell, are filling up steadily, and will soon be ready to clear for St. Louis.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. B. C. Martin, is expected to leave for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi to-morrow; if not, she will take her departure on Saturday without fail.

The Kate Putnam and St. Charles left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Monday.

The St. Patrick recently burned opposite Memphis is insured in Cincinnati offices for $22,500. The Cincinnati Insurance Companies have been remarkably unfortunate this year, while on the other hand, our Pittsburgh offices have got off almost "scot-free."

A letter to Captain Kountz, says of the steamer Carrie, recently sunk near Sioux City:

I fear that she is settling in the sand, and have no doubt but that she is a total loss. We have saved some freight, and are doing all we can to save more. The snag struck her in the stern, a little to the starboard side and aft the forward hatch. She sunk in about twelve minutes. She is now badly settled amidships.

The little steamer Spray was sold by the United States Marshal at Cincinnati on Monday to Captain Vincent Shinkle for $5,425. She was built here by Captains Donaldson, Isham and Fisher in 1863.

Since January 1st there have been seventy-eight steamboat accidents on the Western and Southern waters, of which forty-five resulted in a total loss, of which thirty-seven were by sinking, two by explosion and six by fire. One million dollars would be a low estimate of the value of the steamboat property alone, without reference to the cargo. Of this loss a large proportion was covered by insurance, of which again the greater proportion was held by Cincinnati offices.

The Board of Underwriters of Cincinnati are of the opinion that, where bridges are built over the Ohio river, in order to leave the navigation of the river reasonably safe, there should be a main span over the channel not less than five hundred feet long.

We clip the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday: Up to the present date this season twenty-six steamers have started on the voyage to Fort Benton. To the same date last season twenty-three boats had started. The season last year was some days later than this, as, for instance, last year the first boat left on March 28th, while this year the first to leave was on the 21st; so that, taking the same number of days (28) shows a difference of eight boats in favor of last year, as during that time thirty-nine boats had started. During the same period last year seven boats started for the lower Forts, while this year but one boat has started as yet. The boats of this season have also had much lighter trips than last year, and at greatly reduced rates.

Bids for the transportation of army supplies to Forts Sully, Rice and Stevenson were opened yesterday. Quite a lively competition was witnessed, but at dusk no award had been made. The contest is generally conceded to be between Capt. Ben. Johnston and Capt. T. K. Voorhis, Captain V. offering to carry the freight at the rate of $1,19 per 100 pounds to Fort Sully, and $1,91 to Rice and Stevenson, with 16c per 100 pounds off for freight taken at points above the city. Captain Johnson offers to carry at $1,25 to Sully, $1,35 to Rice, and $1,75 to Stevenson, with 25c off.

The Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Herald* says: Boat owners in this river have become so abomnibly stingy that none advertise, and there is no wonder that so many of them sink—it is rather remarkable that some of them don't blow up—as the captains are so close that they will hardly let steam enough on to propel the boats.

The Ida Rees, Glasgow and Emma arrived at St. Louis on Sunday, and the Yorktown left there on Saturday for Fort Benton.

Rivers and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gte.]

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—River falling fast with 11 feet and 6 inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Weather clear and very warm.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

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ap20:x71

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page—Poetry, Condensed News. Third page—Financial Affairs in New York, River News, Markets by Telegraph. Sixth page—Home Markets Finance and Trade. Seventh page—The Continuation of the Testimony Educed in the Tack-O'Connor Case.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139¾, an advance.

THE Erie calamity grows in its horror. It is ascertained that one of the sleeping cars destroyed contained twenty-three passengers, of whom but two escaped, and the remains of but six others have been recovered. Thus fifteen unknown dead have been so utterly blotted out from existence that not even their ashes can bear witness to a miserable end.

THE delay in the appointment of a Republican State Central Committee, by Messrs. TODD, HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL, to whom the duty of making the designation was entrusted by the Convention, is explained by the Philadelphia *Press*, as "owing to the inability of Col. CAMPBELL, "who has been ill at his own home, to meet "with the other gentlemen. A meeting, "however, has been called, and will likely "be effected this week, and if not, certainly "by the beginning of the next one, when "the appointments will be made out and the "Committee constituted in accordance with "the instructions of the Convention."

THE Brazilian iron-clad ships which succeeded in forcing the passage of the Paraguay river, under the tremendous fire of the opposing batteries, were built upon the plan of the American monitors, upon specifications forwarded from Washington by the Brazilian Minister. The vessels went by without serious injury or the loss of life, although the fortress of Humaita, with its two hundred heavy guns of the most approved modern patterns, was not equalled for offensive strength by any fortification in this country during the rebellion. Another proof is herein afforded of the complete success of the monitor system for mailing and arming ships of war.

As the Chicago Convention will unquestionably accept the principle which was adopted at Baltimore, on the admission of the Colorado and Louisiana delegates, viz: that any State which was likely to cast an electoral vote for the President, had a right to have representation and a vote for the choice of candidates, it follows that the Southern States, excepting possibly Texas and Mississippi, will be admitted to representation. Three of these States, Arkansas, Louisiana and North Carolina, have already chosen full delegations, some forty in all, instructing them for Grant and Wade. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, and Alabama will take the same action, and upon the same principle will be entitled to admission.

COL. ISAAC W. HAYNE, has vacated the office of Attorney General of South Carolina, (which office he has held for 20 years,) exclaiming, "I am the last of the Attorney Generals of South Carolina." His successor is D. H. Chamberlain, a young Attorney, thirty years of age and a native of Massachussetts. Mr. Chamberlain is of Puritan Stock and is an able advocate of the political equality of the white and black races. He is a graduate of both our leading Universities. He was graduated with high honors at Yale College in 1862. Immediately after taking the degree of A M. he entered upon the study of the law at Dane Law School, Harvard College, when he took the degree of LL. D. in 1864. After finishing his Law studies, he entered the army as Adjutant of a Massachusetts colored regiment. At the close of the war, he opened a Law office at Charleston, S. C. It is not a little surprising that South Carolina, the first State to secede, and the very hot-bed of slavery, should have elected as her legal adviser a worshipper at the shrine of Wendell Phillips.

COL. HAYNE is, indeed, the last of South Carolina's Attorney Generals in one sense. He is probably the last Attorney General of the House of Hayne. That dynasty received an almost fatal stab from the hands of DANIEL WEBSTER, in the United States Senate, some 30 years ago; it received its death-blow the other day from the loyal masses, both white and black, when they elected such men as CHAMBERLAIN to govern and advise the State. Mr. HAYNE need not despair, for he will live to acknowledge the fact that the office of Attorney General still exists; but he will always think it a wonder that the office henceforth will be filled by men who will mould their legal opinions from some such material as impartial justice and human equality.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL summed up the case for the Managers yesterday, in an argument occupying some four hours in its delivery. A synopsis of his very able effort, telegraphed to our neighbors of the *Chronicle* yesterday afternoon, appears in another column. Messrs. EVARTS and another of the President's counsel will occupy this day and tomorrow, Mr. BINGHAM closing for the prosecution on Saturday or Monday. Mr. BOUTWELL's full argument has been printed and would fill three pages of the GAZETTE. Mr. BINGHAM will speak from notes, his speech not being written out in advance. The Senate have also granted permission to such others of the Managers or counsel for defense as may desire it, to submit arguments oral or printed.

The case will be submitted to the Senate for its final judgment perhaps by Wednesday of next week, and will be considered in secret session. Those who anticipate its decision in a single day will be disappointed. Mr. JOHNSON's Democratic friends will all be heard in this discussion, and probably half a score of Republican lawyers will also ventilate their views of the case. If the decisive votes can be reached before the close of the week, the Senate will do quite as well as we should expect.

Public opinion at the Capitol is settling down to the belief that the only doubtful votes upon the main issue, among Senators usually claimed as Republicans, will be those of Grimes, Fowler and Van Winkle. As to the two last named, we were led to express our fears two weeks ago. Should Mr. Grimes join them in voting to sustain Johnson's usurpations, he would find it very difficult to satisfy his constituents or his countrymen that his vote was governed by purely judicial convictions, rather than by a soured and disappointed politician's morbid sense of fancied personal grievances. But, adding these three to the twelve votes of the Democratic and Johnsonized Senators, who are to be depended upon to sustain their friend at the White House in the teeth of any amount of established guilt, and but fifteen votes would be given for acquittal, against thirty-eight for conviction. This estimate of the result is the least favorable the case admits of. The probabilities are rather for a vote of 39 to 14, as Mr. Grimes, who, previous to impeachment, had dodged every vote on the Stanton question, will find himself facing the music as the member of a Court, and will not be able to forget that the Iowa Republicans have some claims upon him which it would be unwise to disregard.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

We have steadily insisted that the War Power was as strictly constitutional as the Civil Power; as absolutely essential to the preservation of internal order; and of the utmost consequence in defending the Republic from external assault. The Constitution provides for an Army and Navy as clearly as it provides for judicial tribunals; and for the plain reason that they are as indispensable to national existence, to the protection of public and personal rights, and to that dignity without which any special government is sure to fall into decay and be trampled. Indeed, at the last analysis, all government is founded to rest on military force. The ultimate sanction of any law is the amount of physical power that can be wielded by the constituted authority for its enforcement. This broad statement does not militate against the idea that legitimate government is founded upon the consent of the governed, and has its roots in the moral consciousness of the people. Free government is necessarily in the hands of the majority. They who most require the restraining power of government are least susceptible to moral influence. Physical force is the thing of which they stand in awe, and by which, mainly or alone, they are controlled. The majority in free governments ordinarily represent the preponderance of force. If they do not, and their weakness is discovered, power is pretty certain to be wrenched from their grasp.

While we have thus held we have also maintained that it does not comport with the idea of free government to retain under military rule, and for long periods, wide territories and considerable populations. The fundamental thought in popular government is that all the people participate therein and on equal terms. We understand that rights may be forfeited by offenses against the laws. It is in the very nature of crime that it disqualifies those who commit it for sharing in the making or the administration of rules of conduct. When crime is committed to the special detriment of individual rights, this principle is always recognized and easily enforced. The number of the offenders, as compared with the law-abiding, is so small, that no incidental dangers arise from inflexibly executing the penalty. Yet it is found unwise in a very large proportion of cases, to make disabilities permanent. After some probation, it is found better, in numerous instances, to remit this portion of the forfeiture and restore criminals to citizenship.

But, when offences are primarily political; when they take the form of a rebellion, and the natural concomitants thereto; when the masses of the people of extensive districts become involved in the revolt; who will insist upon a rigid enforcement of the penalties incurred? It is easy for a man of sanguinary temperament, looking at the matter from a purely legal stand-point, and taking counsel from his passions, to exclaim that "treason is the highest crime known to the laws, and to be punished as such." Doubtless, treason is a crime; the very highest crime known to the laws; and all crimes ought to be punished, and in ratio to their enormity. But the difficulty, in this case, is apparent, when it is considered that the offenders are numbered by millions, and that their execution would nearly annihilate the whites in fifteen States of the Union. A legist may affirm that it makes no difference in the eye of justice how numerous criminals are; or that the more numerous, the greater the need of inflexibly administering the law. Statesmen and humanitarians, actuated by the distinct claims of motives, equally urge that to execute the penalty upon all who have incurred it, would be madness—a crime more appalling than that it was intended to punish.

No form of Government can be permanently exempt from revolts against its authority. Even the Divine government, administered with infallible equity and discretion, has not secured a willing and uniform obedience. Ambition, waywardness, revenge, excite the malignant passions and lead on to rebellion. All human governments are beset with perils. The best of them are as much exposed to assaults as the worst. It may be a hard saying, but it is a true one, that governments more often suffer from their virtues than from their vices.

Under a monarchy there is always a conspiracy for a democracy; under a democracy, always a conspiracy for a monarchy. The latter limb of the proposition is not palatable in this country; but it is none the less true because it is distasteful. The late rebellion was the culmination of a conspiracy, of thirty years' standing, to change radically the form of the government. Whatever pretexts may have been put forward, this was the controlling idea in the minds of the leaders; and they would have carried it into effect had they been triumphant in the field. The conspiracy is baffled, not trampled out. It will be renewed every half century, so long as the Republic shall last; or there is no truth to be gleaned from the lessons of history.

Mercy not unfrequently wins more than Justice. Hell is a sort of penal colony, regulated upon principles of exactest equity; yet we have no authentic account of a person being made a saint, or even improved, by its discipline. Other elements than Justice must enter into an administration before reclamations are possible. We have neither time nor need to extend and apply the thought. The South cannot be made loyal by multitudinous gibbets. We prefer to take the chances of an excess in the other direction.

Hence, we are gratified with the progress making in several of the revolted States in the work of Reconstruction. The sooner all of them get back into the circle of the Union, in compliance with the lenient conditions prescribed by Congress, the better will it be for the loyal States, as well as for them. The sentiment of the mass of the people is, and has been, for re-union. It was this sentiment that, during the war, filled the ranks of the national armies, and induced the inhabitants of the Northern States to submit to the severest privations. The war was undertaken and prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union, and victory can only be appropriately crowned by that consummation. Fresh perils may await the republic; but the only way that offers safety or ought to offer it, is in trusting the people. Even military despotisms at length remit insurgent populations to the operation of the civil code, grant amnesty to the leaders, and find their own account therein. Much more shall the republic gain by magnanimity.

It is now manifest that before the next Presidential election several of the revolted States will have revised their Constitutions in conformity to the national requirement, and be counted in the Electoral Colleges; and that before another twelve months shall expire, all the dismembered States will be back in their old places, and the march of the nation be resumed with united step.

TRANSITORINESS OF FAME.

The ovations of which Mr. DICKENS has been the recipient during his present visit to the United States have been made the occasion, by several leading newspapers, for comment upon the brevity of literary fame. The whole field of authorship has been reviewed, in order to show that only here and there even a great reputation has survived, in its pristine glory, for half a century, while the vast majority who have from time to time attracted special attention, as luminaries of extraordinary magnitude, have either paled their fires or passed under complete eclipse. Doubtless the catalogues of authors existing in all great libraries sustain this summation. Literary renown is ordinarily ephemeral. At one period the productions of an author are in the hands of all readers; his name is the most brilliant and honored of the hour; twenty years later his name has faded, and if his works are talked about by old people, they are read by none.

But this transitoriness of fame is not peculiar to the department of literature. It is the common lot of men, no matter what sphere they may select for the exercise of their powers. The reputation of statesmen is even more precarious. In this walk a man may be to-day the idol of his nation, to-morrow fall under the popular execration, and the third day be consigned to oblivion. Of the tens of thousands who have been famous in Europe since the opening of the Christian era, how few retain any luster. The vast majority have receded from observation until, in combination, they constitute a kind of political nebula—distant, unpalpable, cold and lifeless. Their names figure in lists of ministers, or as members of representative bodies, but only in a dim and shadowy way, as unquiet ghosts "revisit the glimpses of the moon." Their potentiality is departed. Even their works have ceased to follow them. They exist only in obscure tradition, and in this form only in the minds of antiquaries and bookworms. To all but one in a million of the population they are as though they had never been.

In this country we are not far from the epoch of independence. Much less than a century has elapsed since the original thirteen States emerged from the colonial condition. In that protracted and fierce struggle which resulted in the severance from the mother there were with the colonists statesmen of rare gifts of learning, genius, eloquence and governance. On those troublous political skies they flashed out as meteors of remarkable brilliance. Not to know them was for any man to confess himself unknown. Who remembers them now? A few names survive; of them a hundred persons talk glibly in a vague and general manner for every one who has a just understanding of their capacities and doings. A century hence, and all but half a dozen will have sunk below the horizon, to come up no more forever.

From the earliest histories or legends of the human race there have been armies. Great battles have been fought; and the brazen trumpet of fame has blown the names of tens of thousands of heroes upon all the winds. Most of them now lie as undistinguished as so many men fallen from the common ranks. Half a dozen names, centuries apart, blaze out upon the firmament, with uncommon luster, as unmatched captains; twenty more hold subordinate places as commanders of inferior genius; and the rest have either descended, or are fast descending into the realm of the forgotten and undiscovered.

An immortality of fame falls to the lot of very few. Millions long for it; incur the greatest hazards in the hope of winning it; give days to severest toil and nights to ceaseless vigils; but the prize eludes their clutch, and they sink into the great ocean, to come forth no more forever.

CONGRESS.

We translate the following neat tribute paid by the *Volksblatt*, a very able German contemporary, to the soldier-hero of Western Pennsylvania—Major General JAMES S. NEGLEY. It says:

"The canvass for the Republican nomination is increasing in interest. The adherents of both parties are actively engaged. Still it is very evident to the looker on that the public sentiment is drifting in favor of Gen. Negley. It is stated in some quarters that he lacks the cunning of ward politicians, and is endeavoring to win the prize without sacrificing his self-respect, or forfeiting the confidence of his moral associates; to balance the shortcomings in the professsion he possesses great force of character and the power of concentration. He started out with the ardent friendship of the Boys in Blue, who represent several thousand voters in the district. There is also the honest desire of the patriotic minded to fulfill literally the professions of the party to honor the soldier of distinction and ability. A large portion of the German and Welsh population have strongly espoused his cause. Indeed General Negley possesses to an eminent degree—through his kind, gentlemanly demeanor—the good will and respect of all classes. It is extremely rare in public life to find a strong partisan have so few political enemies. Many of his truest supporters are of those who opposed him before having been won over by the cheerful, manly bearing he exhibited under misrepresentation and defeat. The most significant and influential demonstration yet made towards his nomination is a quiet but earnest movement in the business circles of the city. The principal manufacturers have had the subject under serious discussion, and now conclude to urge his claims, guided by the belief that General Negley has qualifications and special advantages which will contribute to his usefulness as a new member. He is controlled by moral habits, advocates a principle with a fearless determination, has great energy, ambitious zeal, and an intuitive quickness of comprehension. He is intimately acquainted with the natural productions and elements of the labor, skill and commerce of Western Pennsylvania, and has an enviable national reputation, with hosts of friends throughout the country. While these interested motives are turning up in his favor, we take a higher ground in saying that the Republican party cannot nominate a man who would be more acceptable to all parties, or who would sustain the Government with fidelity."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE has a biographical sketch of the painter, John Neagle, a Philadelphia artist of much distinction in his day. The following anecdote is related of him and of Mr. Edwin Forrest, who still remains upon the American stage:

Mr. Forrest's portrait was one selected by Lopez & Wemyss to adorn their *Acting American Theatre*. This was in 1826. Neagle had fitted up a sort of studio in the upper loft (the fifth or sixth story) of Peale's old Museum, on the west side of Broadway, opposite the Park, New York. The weather was warm, and the painter had been waiting for some time for Mr. Forrest to make his appearance agreeably to appointment. Presently his strong, resolute step was heard on the stairs, and soon he dashed into the room with a loud theatrical "Whew! I say, Neagle, but it *is* hot, and these stairs are a breather, indeed, for a fellow who has worked as hard as I worked last night! By Jove!" (gasping spasmodically) "I feel as if I was going to have a rush of blood to the head;" and he had scarcely taken his seat before he had rolled off the chair in a fit. Poor Neagle was filled with consternation. With palette on thumb and brushes in his left hand, he set about untying the tragedian's cravat. "What if he should die?" he thought; and he added mentally, "They may say I murdered him!" His fright was so great that for a while he made but little headway. There lay the stalwart and handsome actor, then in his twenty-second year, and his breathing was so thick and choked that it looked as if that hour might be his last. While trying to raise his head, one of the artist's brushes accidentally entered the tragedian's nostril. The brush was full of turpentine, which caused Forrest to snort in the most approved style of the histrionic art. Soon consciousness returned, and the tragedian stood up, shook himself, washed his face, and took his chair for sitting. Query: Is turpentine, thus administered, good for fits?

The Policy of the Senate.

A Washington letter of the 16th to the Baltimore *American* says: "I am convinced that there is just as good ground for believing that every Republican Senator will vote *for* impeachment as there is for knowing that every Democratic Senator has already—aye, had already before the trial commenced—made up his mind to vote *against* impeachment. In all well-informed Republican circles, among the men who are best entitled by position to know, I find the conviction that the President will be removed firmer to-day than at any previous period of the trial. The varying votes of the Senate on questions of evidence mean nothing. Indeed, the great latitude that has been granted to the defence in the introduction of evidence is the result of a conviction in the minds of Senators that the Managers' case cannot be touched in any essential or important respect by any evidence the President can produce. They, therefore, consider it policy to allow all possible latitude, so that after conviction, Mr. Johnson's friends may not allege that he was stopped from proving his innocence by any illiberal or technical exclusion of his evidence

—**Governor Fenton, of New York, has signed the Erie railroad bill.**

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of the "Old Thirteenth"—Death of Col. Foster.

At the office of Gen. Thos. A. Rowley, in the Custom House, Wednesday evening, a considerable number of the surviving members of the 102d P. V. or "Old Thirteenth," met for the purpose of taking action relative to the death of Col. J. Heron Foster. Col. Joseph Browne was called to the chair, and Capt. A. M. Moreland chosen as Secretary.

Capt. A. P. Callow, Col. J. D. Duncan, Capt. D. A. Jones, Capt. Foster Alward and Will M. Hartzell were appointed a committee on resolutions, and reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Having learned with the profoundest regret and sorrow of the death of Col. J. Heron Foster, our friend and late comrade in arms, we deem it just on this occasion to express ourselves befittingly; therefore,

Resolved, We bear willing and grateful testimony to the possession by the deceased of all those qualities which command the respect and reverence of man by his fellow-man, and in his loss we feel that a worthy citizen has gone from among us.

2. As a comrade-in-arms, those of us who knew him best will accord the highest admiration. There never was a kinder, truer or more substantial friend, in tented or bloody field, and there are many who, now that he has gone, will all the more keenly appreciate his acts of friendship. There are, too, some who, in yet mourning for fallen ones in the service of their country, will bear keen remembrance of kindly acts of our comrade just deceased.

3. Our country never had a more faithful or devoted servant. Although physically unqualified for the hardships of a soldier's life, none endured the trials and privations with a more self sacrificing spirit, and of him it may be truthfully said, few sacrificed more than he to serve the cause of the Union.

4. We tender our sincerest sympathy to the family of the deceased, and in further testimony of our respect will attend his funeral in a a body.

On motion, it was resolved to meet at the Custom House on Friday at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral.

It was also resolved that members of other military organizations of the late war be invited to join in the procession, and that suitable badges and a band of music be provided for the occasion.

On motion, Gen. Rowley was chosen to act as Marshal.

A few remarks eulogistic of Col. Foster were made by Capt. D. A. Jones and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Burglaries on Penn Street.

About one o'clock yesterday morning two burglaries were committed on Penn street, one in Smith & McCutcheon's meat shop at the toll gate, Lawrenceville, and the other in the dwelling of Alexander Alter, tinner, Pitt township, a few doors west of the toll gate. The meat shop was entered on Friday night, where quite a quantity of plunder was carried off, but yesterday morning the thieves failed to get anything, as the proprietors had removed everything of value before leaving the shop the evening previous. They entered by a window at the east end of the building and endeavored to break open a drawer in a desk with a large knife, which was left on the floor broken. The desk was considerably bruised, but the lock withstood all efforts to force it. They were more successful at the house of Mr. Alter, however, notwithstanding the work there showed that they were inexperienced hands at the business. The front room on the first floor of Mr. A.'s building is used as a tin shop, in rear of which is the dining room and kitchen, and the sleeping apartments are on the second floor. The burglars entered at a window opening into the dining room, which had been left unfastened the evening previous. The family were sleeping in the front part of the house, up stairs and consequently did not hear them. A violin valued at $50, a velvet sack worth $40, two shawls worth $25, and a set of furs valued at $60, and a number of other articles of ladies' wearing apparel were carried off. Lying on a chair near the window at which they effected an entrance, was Mr. Alter's coat, in the pocket which was about $140 in greenbacks, in the same room, neither of which were taken. The furniture was scattered about the room, as was also articles of clothing. Mr. Alter's loss will not fall short of $250. We learn from citizens of Lawrenceville that there is no police there from 10 o'clock P. M. to 10 A. M. If this is true, it is certainly treating the citizens of that district very shabbily, as there is more necessity for police from 10 o'clock at night until daylight than at any other time. The matter should be investigated by the police committee, and if possible remedied.

Perjury.

Daniel McMulien, of the Mayor's police, yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging William Tracey with perjury. The facts of the case are as follows: A few days since Tracey's wife came to officer McMullin and informed him that her husband had taken her watch with the intention of pawning it to get money to buy whisky, and requested him to arrest him and secure the watch. The officer proceeded to a pawn office and there found the man. He had pawned the watch for forty-eight dollars, but the money had been taken from him by David Hall, who had also been informed of his intentions, and as soon as the officer made his business known, Hall handed him the money, which was returned to the pawnbroker and the watch recovered and restored to the wife. Tracey was so drunk that he did not know who took the money from him, and he made information before Alderman McMasters, charging the officer with robbery. After a hearing of the case McMullin was discharged, and then made the information as above. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Tracey.

Fatal Accident in a Coal Pit.

Accidents in coal pits are becoming such frequent occurrences of late that a man is about as safe on a railroad car as in a coal pit, and like railroad men, coal miners grow careless. To this cause alone is attributable a large majority of the accidents. Monday afternoon an accident occurred in one of the pits of the Jefferson Coal Works, resulting in the death of Christopher Cook. The deceased was working in one of the chambers, when a heavy mass of slate fell upon him, crushing him beneath its weight. He was discovered shortly after the accident had happened, and the mass was removed as soon as possible. The body was terribly crushed, and death must have ensued almost instantly. The deceased was a worthy and industrious man. He leaves a wife and nine children, who were dependent upon his labor for support.

Crushed to Death.

Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, John Michael a coal miner, employed at the mines of Bausman, Keeling & Co., in Lower St. Clair township, was crushed to death in a coal pit by a quantity of "horse back" falling upon him. He was digging a pillar which had been left standing to support the "horse back," when several tons of it fell upon him, killing him instantly. He was discovered a few moments after the accident occurred and the body extricated from the debris by his fellow-workmen, but life was extinct. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest, when the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death," in accordance with the above facts.

Presbyterian Union Convention in Youngstown.

Pursuant to public call a Convention of ministers and elders was held in the First U. P. Church, Youngstown, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Rev. George K. Ormond, pastor of the congregation. Rev. John Douglas, D. D., of this city, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Rev. D. H. A. McLean, temporary Secretary. Rev. Mr. Betts opened the meeting with prayer.

Various committees were appointed. The Committee on Permanent Organization, after a short absence, returned and made the following report:

President, Rev. B. Maxwell; Vice-Presidents, Rev. X. Betts and Rev. John Alford; Secretary, Rev. D. H. A. McLean.

On motion the following Committee was appointed to prepare business for the Convention: Rev. J. B. Bittenger, D. D., Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Rev. Wm. Findley, D. D., and Rev. Augustus Cone.

The Committee appointed to prapare a paper expressive of the views of this Convention, on the subject of union among the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, submit for the consideration of the Convention the following report:

In view of the evils, which result alike to the Church and the world, from the various divisions which prevail in the Church of Christ; and, in view of the benign results, which would flow from organic union among the various denominations of Christians, it is with pleasure that we hail the tendencies of our times towards union among the various Churches, particularly among the different branches of the Presbyterian Church. And being convened for the purpose of prayer and conference on the subject of Union, we recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we cordially agree in the statement of doctrines contained in the Westminster Standards, Confession of Faith, and Catechisms, Larger and Shorter.

2 That in the ordinance of praise in the United Church, a faithful translation of the Book of Psalms shall be used; to which may be added a faithful translation of such other portions of the Word of God as may be suitable matter of praise, and as may be regularly adopted in accordance with presbyterial church order,

3. That we recommend conference on the subject of communion and secret societies.

The report was considered *seriatum*. The second resolution, which relates to the subject of Psalmody gave rise to a considerable amount of discussion. What its fate may be does not appear at the time we have to close our report.

Terrible Accident—Arm Torn Off.

A most frightful accident occurred about seven o'clock yesterday morning at W. S. Haven's book and job printing establishment, on Third street, by which Henry Bollman, a young man about nineteen years of age, who was employed at the establishment, had his left arm torn from his body. He was engaged in adjusting a belt on some of the lower shafting, when his left hand was caught by the belt and he was drawn up to the ceiling. There his arm was twisted around the upper shafting, crushing the bones of the hand, the wrist, the forearm, and the arm to a point half way between the elbow and shoulder, when the muscles were torn asunder, and the unfortunate young man dropped to the floor, leaving his mangled limb still whirling around the shaft. The occurrence was so sudden, that notwithstanding the engine was stopped almost instantly, it was too late. The left ear of the unfortunate man was also torn and lacerated terribly. He was immediately removed to a room in an adjoining house, and Drs. Le Moyne and Sutton were summoned. They arrived in a very few minutes, and proceeded immediately to arrest the bleeding from the injuries. After they had sufficiently revived the patient by the administering of stimulants, they proceeded at once to amputate what remained of the arm at the shoulder joint, and sewed the lacerated ear by stitches. He bore the operation very patiently, notwithstanding his extreme exhaustion from pain and loss of blood, and, after a short rest, he was conveyed to his home in Birmingham, where, at last accounts, he was doing well, and strong hopes of his recovery are entertained by his friends and the physicians who attend him.

Taking a Shinn.

Ellen Miller made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging Patrick Shinn with obtaining boarding and washing to the amount of $16,50 under fraudulent representations. The prosecutrix resides on Miller street, Seventh ward, and she alleges that Patrick came to her house to board. He represented that he was wealthy, and Mrs. M. being a widow he made a profession of love, and promised to rent and furnish a home for her on the first of April, and in this way avoided paying any board or washing bills. The first of April came, Patrick left, and went to the Eagle Hotel. The disconsolate widow, not liking such treatment, made information as above. A warrant was issued and Shinn was taken by officer Blonden. He was held to bail for a hearing.

Bawdy House Case.

The Allegheny police made a descent upon a house of ill-repute in the Second ward, Allegheny, Tuesday night, of which Mary Bauch was the proprietress. Five arrests were made, three females, Mrs. Bauch, Letecia Logan, and Annie Ridgeby, and two males, whose names we did not learn. The parties were taken to the Mayor's office, where they remained during the night. Yesterday morning they had a hearing before Mayor Drum, and were each fined five dollars and costs. Mrs. Bauch promised to break up the establishment immediately and leave the city. The house has been of considerable annoyance to persons residing in the vicinity, and the removal of the occupants will be hailed with satisfaction.

Stabat Mater To-Night.

As the time approaches for the performance of this great musical composition, it becomes more and more evident that the public are really anxious to hear it well rendered, as is shown by the large number of seats already secured. It will be advisable for all who wish yet to secure seats to go early to-day to Messrs. Kleber & Brothers, as few remain unsold. Professor Tetedoux has concluded, on account of the crowded state of the parquette and dress circle, to open the galleries at the small price of fifty cents a seat. Tickets for the galleries will be sold at the Academy before the Concert. See programme in another column of to-day's GAZETTE.

Church Meeting.—The congregation of the First U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, held their annual meeting, Tuesday evening, 21st instant.

The following named gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. Joseph Love, G. B. Miller, Jno. Neely, J. C. McPherson, Wm. Douglas, J. L. Dunseath and T. S. Mitchell.

The report of the auditors show the congregation out of debt, and a resolution increasing the salary of the pastor $500 per annum was adopted unanimously.

Maintaining a Nuisance.—John Bell made information before Alderman Thomas yesterday, charging John Rodgers with maintaining a nuisance. Rodgers resides in the Seventh ward, where it is alleged he keeps a drinking saloon of a very disorderly character, and which is an annoyance to the entire community. He was arrested, and after a hearing held to bail for his appearance at Court.

THE COURTS.

nited States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch final disharges were granted and certificates warded to Josiah Stowell, of Bradford ounty and H. G. Searl, of Susquehanna ounty.

Petitions for final discharge were filed y James Cuddy, of Pittsburgh, Geo. H. mith, of Luzerne county, and E. H. Regs, of Susquehanna county.

The case of Bradford and Newman et. al. s. the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley ailroad and Coal Company, came up for rgument. Some time since the plaintiffs lled a bill in equity, setting forth that on e 20th of April, 1866, the defendants isued to them bonds to the amount of 500,000, secured by an indenture and ortgage on the railroad of the company, e extensive coal lands owned by them in e county of Luzerne, mining implements, nd a consideraale quantity of real estate the city of Scranton. It is claimed that y the agreement made, in case the interst on the bonds was not paid when it ecame due, or in sixty days thereafter, e whole amount on which there was inrest became due. In consequence of an leged non-payment of interest on three undred and twenty-eight of the bonds, e plaintiffs claim the right to dispose of e property of the corporation. Messrs. . A. Seward, of New York, and Theodore uyler, of Philadelphia, appear as counsel r complainants, and Messrs. Hand, of cranton, and Hodges, of Boston, for reondents. The argument will be connued to-day.

In February last Messrs. Burns & Smuck, of Philadelphia, filed a petition asking iat John S. Radebaugh, of West Decatur, learfield county, be adjudged a bankrupt. answer to the petition of the creditors e respondent claimed that he was not inebted to them to the amount fixed by law, nd therefore asked that the petition be disissed. This motion was argued at length y T. J. Keenan, Esq., for the creditors, id H. B. Swope, Esq., for the respondent. esterday Judge McCandless delivered the pinion of the Court as follows:

"The aggregate of the debt, provable nder the Bankrupt Law, upon which a editor, or a combination of creditors, can ompel a debtor into Bankruptcy, must not less than two hundred and fifty dolrs. In this case the petitioners are Burns Smucker, who obtained a judgment in e Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield ounty, upon an award of arbitrators, for e sum of $286 71. Upon *Fi Fa* issued, hich reached the hands of the Sheriff on e 5th of October, 1867, he realized from e sale of personal property, $147 70. Subequent to the date of issue of this execuon, Hazard & Smith sued out theirs, which as received by the Sheriff on the 16th of ctober, 1867, five days after he had made s levy at the suit of Burns & Smucker, d three days before the day fixed r the sale. The levy on the first writ as endorsed on the second, and the attorys for the judgment creditors being the me, have assumed to make an appropriaon of the proceeds of sale, different from hat is made by law. It is not presumed at this was done to force an unfortunate btor into bankruptcy, for, in this Court ich a proceeding would not be tolerated, t rather, to make a distribution among ients, whose respective interests they felt ithorized to protect. What the Sheriff ade by his writs, being applicable to the st execution received by him, the judgent of Burns & Smucker is reduced to an nount which, upon their application alone, eprives us of jurisdiction. The petition *dismissed* at the cost of the petitioning editors."

District Court—Judge Williams.

In the case of J. & G. Frazier vs. W. W. radshaw, reported yesterday, the jury und for plaintiffs in the sum of $1,309.93. The next case taken up was that of John Sinclair et al. vs. James P. White et al. erdict for plaintiffs for $523.22.

The cases of James Gilleland vs the P., . W. & C. Railway Co., and Robt. McCline vs. same were taken up and tried tother. These actions were instituted to cover damages sustained to lands of plainfs in consequence of the construction of a lvert over defendant's road, near Dixont. The plaintiffs claim that the culrt is too small to carry off the water, d that their lands were overflowed. On ial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

In the case of officer C. Havis, indicted r committing an assault and battery upon dward F. Megan, driver of a baggage agon, reported yesterday, the jury found verdict of not guilty, defendant to pay e cost.

Henry Ward plead guilty to a charge of ssault and battery preferred by Peter Muln, police officer. The assault was comitted on the night of March 25th, while e officer was endeavoring to arrest a man amed David Robinson. Sentence deferred.

Mary Cavanaugh, of the Sixth ward, ead guilty of selling liquor without linse. She was fined fifty dollars and costs. e stated to the Court she had purchased half barrel of whisky and was retailing with a view of speculating.

The jury trials having been concluded, e jurors were discharged from further tendance.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of H. J. Coyle vs. M. O'Conor et al., reported yesterday, the jury und for the plaintiff the sum of $510.81.

The next case taken up was that of Mcnight & Bros. against the Allegheny Ferlizer Company. This was an action to reover the value of a coal barge, alleged to ave been loaned to defendadts to be used transporting a cargo of bones from ashville to this city, and which was to ave been delivered to plaintiffs as soon as should be unloaded. The plaintiffs alge that the boat has not been returned, nd they bring the suit to recover its value, stimated at about seven hundred dollars. n trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, efore H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 1th, 1868:

harles Kohlmyer to Julius Coerter, March 3, 1868; lot No. 4 in Kohlmyer's plan of lots in Mt. Washington, 49 by 98 feet	$500
dward McDermott to William Smith et. al., December 13, 1866; lot on Webster street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 35 by 100 feet	$3,000
lizabeth Clarke to Thomas Corroon, March 5, 1867; lot No. 254 in the general plan of Temperanceville, on Elliott street, 25 by 140 feet	$450
ewis Mueller to Henry Mueller, April 8, 1868; lot No. 251 in Gregg's plan of Birmingham, on Manor street, 22 by 130 feet with buildings	$2,300
rancis Hammer to James Calhoun, April, 17, 1868; tract of land in Elizabeth township, containing 124 acres and 119 perches	$8,910
homas Johnson to George Hoffman, April 27, 1866; tract of land in West Deer township, containing 103 acres and 82 perches	$3,700
lias Porter to John B. Kelley, June 12, 1868; the undivided fifth part of a tract of land in Elizabeth township, containing 183½ acres	$1,200
lartha McKelvy to J. B. Kelvy et. al., November 25, 1867, the undivided fifth part of the above tract of land	$1,500
eo. W. Irwin to John J. Reynolds, October 25, 1866; lots No. 62 and 63, in Ewalt's plan, in Lawrenceville, on Harris street, 68 by 100 feet	$1,200
Joseph Laurent, Trustee, to N. and M. Seidle, April 16, 1868; lots Nos. 7 to 10 and 89 to 93, inclusive, in the plan of East Liberty, on Joseph and Liberty streets, the first four having a front of 43 feet each, on Joseph street, and the remaining five fronting 20 feet each, on Liberty street	$1,425
Ebenezer D. Curry to Netty T. Beltzhoover, May 28, 1867; lot in Baldwin township, containing 1 acre	$1,200
William Herron to Conrad Raab, March 7, 1868; lot on the Minersville road, Pitt township, 20 by 193 feet	$300
Thomas Furgus to School Directors of Elizabeth township, October 10, 1867; lot No. 1, in Kester's diagram of lots, in Elizabeth township	$200

Alleged Wife Beater.—Mrs Catharine Kerr, made information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging her husband, J. B. Kerr with assault and battery. The parties reside at the corner of Reed and Miller streets, in the Seventh ward. The prosecutrix alleges that her husband, the defendant, kicked and otherwise abused her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Allegheny Councils.—A stated meeting of the Allegheny City Councils will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock.

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race.

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

LET NOT YOUR PREJUDICE USURP YOUR REASON.

It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have used and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason to the everlasting injury of your health. If you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

When the bodily energies are worn out by anxiety and need a stimulant, this is the best that can be taken. It is tempered and modified by hygienic herbs and roots, which prevent it from fevering the blood, and hence it does not produce a mere temporary excitement, to be followed by injurious reaction, but communicates a permanent potency to the entire vital organization. Some of its herbal constituents are slightly soporific, so that in cases where sleeplessness is one of the accompaniments of nervous disease, a dose of it taken towards bedtime will tend to produce quiet and refreshing slumber. For palpitation of heart, tremors, hysterics, fainting fits, general restlessness and the causeless fears and distressing fancies to which ladies are especially subject, under certain morbid conditions of mind and body peculiar to their sex, the Bitters will be found the most agreeable and certain of all counter-irritants.

The constitutionally nervous may readily keep their infirmity in constant check by the daily use of this healthful vegetable tonic; and those who have "shattered their nerves," as the phrase is, either by imprudent indulgence or undue physical or intellectual labor, will find in this vitalizing elixir a prompt restorative.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. ilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING STOCK
OF
CARPETS!

WE HAVE IN STORE THE most complete assortment of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS we have ever opened, embracing the newest styles and designs of the best FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS, imported and selected with special reference to the Pittsburgh Market. Many of the patterns are confined to our house exclusively for this city. With the advantages of Direct Importation, we are now able to offer early the newest and choicest patterns of BRUSSELS, from the most celebrated English looms, and at prices within the reach of almost every householder. A special but limited importation of ENGLISH INGRAINS, of extra quality, and in rare and beautiful designs, will be found especially choice and desirable for Chambers.

Our Stock of COMMON ALL-WOOL CARPETS, purchased before the Carpet Weavers' strike, will be sold at the same rates as previous to the last advance, and will furnish CARPETS to the multitude at the lowest prices since the war. A good CARPET FOR 25 CENTS A YARD.

N. B.—Those having Parlors or Drawing Rooms to furnish are specially invited to examine the unusually large number of patterns particularly adapted to that purpose, which we offer in WILTON and TAPESTRY VELVETS and BRUSSELS at low prices.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
No. 23 Fifth Street.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned on the

1ST DAY OF MAY, FOR THE

Plastering and Gas Fitting of the Seventh Ward New School House, Pittsburgh.

Separate bids, by the yard and lump, are solicited for the Plastering. The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of BARR & MOSER, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair street.

M. K. MOORHEAD,
JAS. ROBB,
A. A. MOOR,
Building Committee.

ap22:c66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP GUNS FOR THE PEOPLE.—*The GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS have been removed to No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, where will always be found the most complete assortment of* **Guns, Pistols, Ammunition and Sporting Material, &c.,** *in tee city. All kinds of Guns and Pistols carefully repaired. Cash paid for ARMY RIFLES and REVOLVERS. Send stamp for illustrated Circular. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address,* **J. H. JOHNSTON. 179** *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, having declared its Eleventh Quarterly Dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, it will be paid on demand, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, corner Sixth and Wood streets.

ap23:p2 EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Sec'y.

SACRED CONCERT!

TO BE GIVEN BY

MR. CLEMENT TETEDOUX,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Thursday, April 23, 1868,

With the assistance of EIGHTY of the best Amateur Singers and Musical Performers of Pittsburgh, and of Mme. EUGENIE DE LUSSAN, the eminent Soprano of New York. The musicians belong to the Orchestra of Mr. GEORGE TOERGE.

Mr. C. N. BOLLMAN will preside at the Piano.

Part First.

1. Salve Regina (Quartette and Chorus)..Gordigiani
Miss MAGGIE McCANDLESS, Miss MARY DIHM, Mr. FRED. BUSSMAN and Mr. WM. EDWARDS, and Chorus.
2. Hear Our Prayer, O Lord (Trio)..........Abbott
Miss FANNIE YODER, Miss M. DIHM and Mr. ***.
3. Jesus of Nazareth........................Gounod
Miss THERESA HENNE.
4. He Was Despised (Messiah)................Handel
Miss MARIA RINEHART.
5. With verdure clad (Creation), with Orchestra....
Haydn
Miss MOLLIE PORTER.
6. Tantum ergo (Trio), with Orchestra.......Rossini
Mr. PAUL ZIMMERMAN, Mr. F. BUSSMAN, and Mr. W. EDWARDS.

Part Second.

ROSSINI'S STABAT MATER, with full Chorus and Orchestra. The Solos to be sung by:
Soprano 1st: Mrs. EUGENIE DE LUSSAN.
Soprano 2d: Miss MARY DIHM, Miss ALIDA BENHAM and Miss MARIA RINEHART.
Tenor: Mr. PAUL ZIMMERMAN.
Bass: Mr. RICHARD E. BREED.

The Steinway Piano used on this occasion is kindly loaned by their Agents, Messrs. H. KLEBER & BRO. ap23

NEW PLUMBING GOODS.

The LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK of all the latest improved

PLUMBING MATERIALS

In the city, purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash. Parties about fitting up their houses with

HOT AND COLD WATER, &C.,

Will consult their own interest by calling before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN M. TATE, Plumber,
227 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
AND
59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

ap23:w80:TC-TH&S

FOR SALE.

Property near Mansfield for Sale.

A very desirable piece of land of 16 acres, having an orchard of about 3 acres, and a good frame house of 5 rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located on an elevation about ¾ of a mile west of Mansfield Station, on the Panhandle R. R. To be sold as a whole or in lots, to suit purchasers, from 2 to 5 acres.

ALSO,

A good frame dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot 24 by 129 feet 9 inches, situate No. 60 Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.

ALSO,

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Franklin street; three small lots on Chartiers street, Allegheny. A number of lots on Jacks Run.

ALSO,

A good Farm of 70 Acres, 60 of which are cultivated, and balance in timber, having 10 acres of orchard, consisting of apples, peaches and pears; a good log house of 6 rooms and cellar; a good log barn. Farm well watered, having a good spring near the door; 50 acres underlaid with coal. Situate 12 miles northwest of Allegheny City, and 4 miles from Sewickley or Glendale Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. Terms easy.

Inquire of DANIEL SWOGER, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.

ap23:ms.

CHROME YELLOW,
FOR
HAM PACKERS,
AND
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,
FOR SALE BY
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH
WATER LOAN.
Proposals for Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds," will be received at the office of the City Controller, Fourth street.

These Bonds will bear SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST with Coupons attached. The Coupons are payable semi-annually, at the Office of the City Treasury, and the Bonds payable in Twenty-five years. A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR ULTIMATE PAYMENT IS PROVIDED FOR, AND THE COUPONS ARE BY LAW MADE RECEIVABLE FOR WATER RENTS; and the revenue arising from the Water Tax is pledged for the payment of the interest and the retirement of the Bonds at maturity.

The Bonds are, BY ACT OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FREED FROM STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

It is a well known fact that Bonds issued for water purposes, in all large cities, have proved *safe and very desirable investments.*

No bids under par will be acted upon. The Bonds are to be issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

By order of the Finance Committee.

ap22:o94 THOMAS STEEL, Controller.

NOTICE.

Fifth Street Sidewalk Extension.

IRON CURB AND SIDEWALK.

We desire to call the attention of parties about to widen their sidewalks, according to ordinance, to our Patent Iron Curb and Pavement. The same will be laid in front of the Opera House this week and will speak for itself. The following is an extract from a letter of the City Engineer and Regulator: "I consider it superior to stone, and if laid in Fifth street, will add greatly to its beauty, and I would recommend it to property owners."

"H. J. MOORE, City Engineer."

Address

THE ATLAS WORKS.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President. ap22

WASHINGTON MILLS,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator
W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice.

TO LET,
TWO GOOD DWELLINGS,

On 47 Ohio street, two doors west of Diamond, each containing two rooms and two porches. Enquire at 46 Ohio street.

ap22:o93 W. CARSON.

STRAY HORSE.—A LIGHT BAY HORSE was taken up by the Police, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. 15½ hands high; two hind feet white; dark mane and tail; about eight years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold on the 25th inst. to pay expenses.

ap22:o92 MATTHEW J. GREENE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CITY ASH CARTS.

Any person wishing to have their ashes removed promptly by the City Ash Carts, either by the week or by contract, will please leave their orders at the GAZETTE OFFICE, or at Alderman BUTLER'S OFFICE, where they will receive prompt attention.

ap23:p5 M. FREDERICK.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with the requirements of an Act of Assembly, passed March 18th, 1868, the qualified voters of that portion of the City of Allegheny, formerly part of Duquesne Borough, which was annexed to said city by the aforesaid Act, will assemble at their usual place of holding elections,

ON TUESDAY, May 5th, 1868,

And elect THREE SELECT COUNCILMEN, one for 1 year, one for 2 years, one for 3 years; and FOUR COMMON COUNCILMEN.

ap23 SIMON DRUM, Mayor.

GHRIEST & HASLETT,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AND GENERAL
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
Cor. Market ahd Water Sts., Pittsburgh.

We are the authorized agents for the "NORTH-WESTERN UNION PACKET COMPANY," between St. Louis and St. Paul; also for the "ST. LOUIS & QUINCY PACKET COMPANY."

Freights RECEIPTED THROUGH by either of the above lines at the LOWEST RATES. Shippers entrusting goods to our care can rely on having them handled with care and delivered with dispatch.

We are also agents for steamers to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, New Orleans, and all other points on the Western waters. ap23

BANKRUPT BLANKS,
DEEDS AND MORTGAGES,
CHECKS AND RECEIPTS,
ORDER AND TIME BOOKS,

And every description of

BLANK BOOKS,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN.
Cor. Wood and Third Streets.

ap23:o99

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas, No. —, June Term, 1868. In the matter of the application of the HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, to wit, April 18th, 1868, the Court direct said writing to be filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, and notice thereof to be published in one newspaper printed in the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny, for at least three weeks, setting forth than application has been made to the Court for the purpose of granting the "Hebrew Benevolent Society of Allegheny County" a Charter of Incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, unless exceptions hereto be filed in proper time.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

All persons interested will please take notice of the above order of Court. JOSIAH COHEN,

ap23-p3 Attorney for the Association.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, No. —, of March Term, 1868.

MISCEL. DOCKET.

L. S. On the 18th day of April, 1868, the Petition of divers citizens of Allegheny was presented to the Court, showing that an alley in the City of Allegheny, beginning on Ridge street and extending through to Rebecca street, in said city, was laid out by ST. CLAIR DENNY, over land then owned by him, twelve feet wide: that A. P. OSGOOD, A. H. ENGLISH and G. W. LYON are at present the owners in the soil over which said alley has been laid out; that said alley has never been opened or used by the public, &c., and praying that the Court decree the vacation of said alley; whereupon the Court made the following order:

And now, to wit, April 18th, 1868, upon the petition of A. M. Marshall, C. A. Carpenter, Van B. Fowler, Albert Stright, John Orr, Marshall Heinle, John Atwell, C. P. Marthens, John Frazier, S. P. Shriver, B. Bakewell, jr., J. W. Simpson, twelve freeholders of the vicinity of the alley within named, praying the Court to decree the vacation of the same, a rule is granted upon all the parties desiring to be heard, to appear in Court on the 23d day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why said alley shall not be vacated, and the Court direct that this rule be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the GAZETTE newspaper, published in said county of Allegheny.

BY THE COURT.

From the Record.

ap23:p1-TH JNO. G. BROWN, Clerk.

NEW GOODS!

WHITE AND BLACK
LAMA LACE MANTLES.
EVENING
DRESS SHAWLS.
CHOICE
PIQUES AND CHINTZES.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
SILK MANTLES.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS.
COUNTERPANES AND FURNITURE COVERING.
BATES & BELL.

ap12:TTS&T

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of WASHINGTON BRITTON, Bankrupt.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of WASHINGTON BRITTON, of the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, in said District, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
ap22:o97 U. S. Marshal for said District.

PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY & MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, that part of the Railway of said Company extending from the lower line of their property on Strawberry Lane, in McClure township, down to the terminus at Woods' Run. Parties wishing to purchase or lease the above described part of said Railway will apply within ten days from the 24th inst., as no proposal will be entertained after the 4th day of May prox. Proposals to be handed to the undersigned.

D. S. H. GILMORE,
Superintendent, *pro tem.*,
ap22:o98 No. 23 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

PEA-NUTS—41 sacks now landing, for sale by

ap23 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ACT authorizing the MAKING OF **New Indexes of the Records contained in the Deed Books in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, and Regulating the manner in which the same shall hereafter be kept.**

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Judges of the District Court of the county of Allegheny be and they are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made, in the manner hereinafter directed, a complete set of new indexes, direct and adsectum, of the Records contained in the Deed Books in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, said indexes to be done in a plain, bold, round hand-writing.

SECTION 2. That the said indexes shall be divided into indexes of the Central, Northern and Southern Districts, and shall respectively contain as follows, to wit: The Central shall be an index of the record of all instruments relating to property situate between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers; the Northern of all such as relates to property situate north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers; and the Southern of all such as relates to property situate south of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers; and when any record relates to property situate in any of said rivers, such record shall be indexed in the indexes of both of the districts between which such river flows.

SECTION 3. That each of said indexes shall have plainly printed upon its back the name of the district of which it is the index, and shall contain the name of the grantor or grantee, the date of acknowledgment and the date of record of each instrument indexed therein, as also the volume and page where the same is recorded.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the said Judges, after the passage of this act, and for the purposes of the same, to appoint a Commission, to consist of three members of the bar of said county, familiar with the records kept in said office, who shall have power to contract with one or more persons for the making of said indexes, which contract, when approved by the said Judges, shall become operative and binding upon all parties interested; *Provided*, That the party or parties contracting to make said indexes shall give a bond, with two sufficient sureties, said bond to be approved by the said Judges, for the faithful performance of said contract, in such amount as is now by law required to be given by the Recorder of Deeds of said county.

SECTION 5. That the said party or parties contracting as aforesaid to make the said indexes shall receive therefor such compensation as shall be agreed upon or fixed in and by said contract, the same to be paid at such time or times, and in such manner, as shall be so agreed upon, out of the treasury of said county, upon the order or orders of said Commissioners, countersigned by one of the Judges of said Court, upon which order or orders, which shall be directed to the Commissioners of said county, the said Commissioners shall issue their warrant or warrant for the payment of the same, in like manner as other claims against the said county are now by law paid.

Notice to Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS appointed by the District Court of Allegheny county, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (a copy of which said act is herewith published,) for the purpose of contracting with one or more persons for the making of new indexes to the deed books in the Recorder's office in said county, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals for the making of said indexes will be received until TUESDAY, May 12th, 1868.

All Books and Stationery necessary to be used in performing the said work will be required to be furnished by the contractor or contractors. The Commissioners will reserve to themselves the right to be consulted, and if necessary to direct as to the size, character, &c., of the books in which the final indexes are entered, and the contractor or contractors will be allowed for the actual cost of the said final index books in addition to the contract price for performing said work.

The Commissioners also reserve to themselves the right to supervise the work, and on the completion of the indexing of each volume of the deed books to rescind the contract, if the work does not meet their approbation.

Each bid will be required to contain the price per page and the time within which the bidder will undertake to complete the contract.

Each bid will be accompanied with the names of the sureties proposed to be given, for the faithful performance of the work.

The bids will be addressed, through the post office, to the Commissioners, No. 68 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject or accept any bid or bids as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public interest.

B. F. LUCAS,
S. H. GEYER,
GEO. SHIRAS, JR.,
Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1868. ap23:o100

ESTABLISHED 1849.....THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

NORTH AMERICAN
Lightning Rod Manufactory,
BRASS FOUNDRY
AND
IRON GALVANIZING WORKS.
30,000 FEET MANUFACTURED DAILY.
THE CELEBRATED STAR GALVANIZED
LIGHTNING RODS,

Manufactured at these works, and sold to all parts of the continent, are admitted to be superior to any Lightning Rod in use. Great inducements offered to peddlers and all persons buying at wholesale. Also, fine Platina Points, of all kinds and patterns, together with Insulators, Fastenings, Copper and Iron Connection Burs, Braces, etc. Samples, Pamphlets and Circulars sent free.

REYBURN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 488 and 490 St. John St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ap16:o33-d&F

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23d, 1868,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.,

Will be sold on the premises, all that PIECE OF LAND situate in McClure township, beginning at the corner of Back Lane and a 40 feet street; thence along said street N. 12 degrees 50 minutes W. 244 feet 10¼ inches to John Gass' line; thence N. 77 degrees 10 minutes E. 389 feet ½ inch to Bakewell's line; thence along said line S. 12 degrees 30 minutes E. 250 feet 1⅛ inches to Back Lane; thence along the same 578 degrees W. 388 feet to place of beginning, containing 2 acres 33 perches, with a strip 20 feet wide reserved off the eastern end of said piece for a road. The property of Philip Hussung, deceased.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

JOHN GASS, Jr., Administrator.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, Attorney, 71 Grant street ap22-o90

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., }
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1868. }

IN PURSUANCE of the 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I hereby give notice that the Duplicates of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships WILL BE OPEN and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work-house and Bounty Taxes, for 1868.

On and after the 1st day of May, 1868, said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August, with a

Deduction of Five Per Cent. Discount

for prompt payment, to any persons paying the WHOLE AMOUNT of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be TEN PER CENT. ADDED to all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1868.

J. F. DENNISTON,
mh31:n69 Treasurer of Allegheny County.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
Pittsburgh, April 16th, 1868. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals for Grading, Paving and Curbing
ALLEGHENY STREET, from Penn to Liberty st.
SMALLMAN STREET, from Morton to Taylor st.
CENTRE AVENUE, from Dinwiddie to Kirkpatrick street.
MULBERRY ALLEY, from Clymer to Smith st.
MULBERRY ALLEY, from Smith to Taylor st.

Will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until SATURDAY, April 25th, 1868. Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had by calling at this office.

ap17:o76 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOCUST STREET.

Notice is hereby given that the Viewers' Report in the matter of opening LOCUST STREET, Allegheny, has been filed in the District Court, at No. 632, April Term, 1868, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time.

JOHN C. McCOMBS,
ap17:o80 City Attorney.

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election for President and Directors of the

MONONGAHELA WATER CO.

Will be held at the First National Bank of Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May 5th, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

ap21:o88 EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SITUATION.—A sober, steady and trustworthy man who has had fifteen years experience in the peddling and general commission business, and who can present unquestionable references, is desirous of procuring a situation. Address, "G. N.,"

Washingtonville,
ap21: Columbiana county, Ohio.

WANTED,

A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY,

For a pupil, and to act as assistant to a Mechanical Engineer. Premium required.

Address Box 50, P. O., Allegheny City, Pa.

ap16:o62

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GARDNER. A sober, industrious married man, with a small family, to take charge of and live on a garden farm within nineteen miles of the city. There is a good brick house of six rooms, kitchen, hall and cellar, for the gardener to occupy, and to whom liberal wages will be paid, for one that is competent and trustworthy. For particulars inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ap8:o16 No. 164 Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS WANTED.

GRANT;

THE LIFE OF.—A new and standard work, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the popular Historian. Send for Circular and see our terms.

Address or apply to A. L. TALCOTT & CO.,
ap20:o87 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,
AUCTIONEERS
And Commission Merchants,
OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,
Dry Goods and Notions,
AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, No. 149 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth street.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 25th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, that very desirable business property, the three-story Brick House, No. 149 Smithfield street, corner of Sixth, now occupied by Scharnke & Will, Jewelers, containing five rooms besides the store. Also, the three-story Brick House adjoining the rear of above, and fronting on Sixth street, containing six rooms. Gas and water throughout both houses. The lot is 20 feet front on Smithfield street and 60 feet in depth along Sixth street to Carpenter's alley.

This is the most desirable property now offered for sale in the city, and presents a rare chance for investment. Sale positive.

Title indisputable. Terms of sale cash.

ap22 A. M'ILWAINE, Auc'r.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM OF 76 ACRES, 19 miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Youghiogheny river, one-half mile from Elrod's Station, on the Connellsville railroad; near churches, schools, stores, &c., in the flourishing villages of Boston and Green Oak. The improvements are a two-story brick house of six rooms, hall and cellar, a good frame bank barn with stabling underneath, and other outbuildings; a well of good standing water at the door, and several standing springs of water on the farm, and an orchard of 700 trees of selected fruits of apples, cherries, pears, peaches, quinces and grapes. This property being located near the line of the railroad, within one hour's ride of the city, makes it very desirable for gardening or a dairy farm; it is also a good and beautiful location for country homes near the city, lying immediately on the river, on the opposite side from the railroad. The West Newton Accommodation and other trains on the railroad afford certain and frequent opportunities of daily communication to and from this city. Will be sold as a whole or in lots of one acre or more, to suit purchasers.

Also, A FARM OF 173 ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn 40 by 60 feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard; 120 acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size, a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm; and with it will be sold all the personal property on the premises, consisting of horses, cows, stock cattle, hogs and poultry, harness, gears, wagon, plows, farming implements and household and kitchen furniture. Together will be sold very low and on easy terms, to a responsible purchaser.

Also, a desirable and very fertile Tract of Land of 158 ACRES AND 25 PERCHES, in Elizabeth Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Hempfield railroad, and one and one-half miles from the Connellsville railroad at Suter's Station. On this farm are 40 acres of superior white oak timber, which alone is now worth one-half the price asked for the whole tract. The improvements are a log house, frame barn, good fencing, and an apple orchard of good fruit. It is well watered and underlaid with limestone and flag stone of a superior quality, with stone coal for the use of the farm.

Also, The best FARM in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., of 250 ACRES, about six miles south of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Bolivar Station. The improvements are two large hewed log dwellings; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards, in good bearing condition; corn crib, wagon-shed and other outbuildings. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation; fencing all in first rate order, and the land of the best quality of limestone soil, about 200 acres of which is cleared and the residue of the tract in good timber, such as white oak, rock oak, hickory, walnut and beech. This property will be sold very cheap and on good terms, as the owner wishes to engage in other business. For particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, 164 Fourth Street.

ap14:o42

FOR SALE.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE,

Containing four rooms, hall and finished attic, situated at No. 122 Elm street, Sixth ward, opposite the foot of Decatur street.

Enquire of Capt. CHARLES W. MAY,
ap17:o81 No. 49 Congress street, Pittsburgh.

DESIRABLE PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Three-story brick house, well built and conveniently arranged; wide hall, large parlor, dining-room and kitchen, cellar, wash room, etc.; seven other rooms, bath room; gas fixtures in all the rooms; yard, grape arbor, &c. Lot extends back to an alley; brick stable on the alley; all in complete order. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ap16 Real Estate Agents, 85 Smithfield St.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, }
ALLEGHENY CITY, April 8, 1868. }

THE PARK COMMISSION will receive proposals for the

Grading of Grounds known as "West Commons,"

Until THURSDAY, April 16th, at 12 M. Drawings and specifications can be seen and full particulars obtained on application at this office.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

CHAS. DAVIS,
ap0:o23 Supt'g Engineer Park Commission.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

SOAP STONE,
PLASTER, CHIMNEY TOPS,
WATER PIPES.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap16:o70 25 Wood street.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 5 FOURTH STREET,
(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13:92

SWEET MESSINA ORANGES, of extra quality, in prime order, just received; also prime Lemons, for sale at the Family Grocery of

ap2 JNO. A. RENSHAW.

BLUE SHADING, for Store Windows, of the different widths, for sale at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clais street.

ap15 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING, quality warranted good, at the lowest rates.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap15 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

DOTY CLOTHES WASHER, the best in the market; another supply just received by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap15 Sole agents for this county.

McCORMICK'S COMBINED REAPERS AND MOWERS,

In store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

D. P. HATCH,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 91 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction STOCKS, BONDS, and all kinds of SECURITIES, REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, No. 115 FOURTH STREET. oc23

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest FARMS in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on remarkably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
mh4 No. 80 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR RENT.—A large two-story double House, containing 10 rooms, including double parlor, with marble mantles, and all the modern improvements; 1 acre of ground, filled with fruit, grapes, berries, &c. Situated near Minersville, at the termination of the Wylie street Passenger cars. This is one of the handsomest locations in Allegheny county, and in a good neighborhood. Apply at W. A. HERRON'S Real Estate Office, 87 Grant street. mh25

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 20 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM WARD,
ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

2,000,000 ACRES OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 TO $5,00 PER ACRE,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For further particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
au14: St. Louis, Missouri.

WALL PAPER.

READER, CALL TO-DAY,

At No. 107 Market Street,

AND SELECT YOUR

WALL PAPERS.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mh21

WALL PAPERS--1868.

Unsurpassed in beauty and quality.

W. P. MARSHALL,

No. 87 Wood Street, near Fourth.
mh20:n8

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND

QUEENSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

PARIAN STATUETTES,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, a great variety.

100 WOOD STREET.

100 WOOD STREET.

100 WOOD STREET.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

mh27

100 WOOD STREET.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 Federal Street, Allegheny,
(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je10:a9

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,

YARDS No. 86 Preble Street formerly Manchester, and No. 157 Rebecca street, opposite Gas Works,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS CF

Rough and Planed Lumber,

Flooring,
Weatherboarding,
Shingles,
Saw Mill Lumber,
Lath and Palings,

Doors.
Sash,
Mouldings,
Cedar and Locust Posts,
Oak and Yellow Pine.

ALSO—FIRE BRICK, TILE and CLAY. a15:o50

FORT PITT LUMBER COMPANY

Capital, - - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT--EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY--T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT--EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,
John Mellon,
Geo. W. Dithridge,

L. F. Duncan,
E. D. Dithridge,
M. L. Malone,
S. R. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD--Corner of BUTLER AND ALLEGHENY STREETS, Ninth Ward.

OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:j98

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
Sheet Iron Work.
Railroad Castings.
Rolling Mill Castings.
Engine Castings.
Machine Castings.
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED

no9:n69

NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND PIPE WORKS.

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,

(NINTH WARD,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH

Manufacturer of

CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

General Castings for Gas and Water Works.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.
fe16:t10

THE KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO.

CHARLES KNAP, President.
J. M. KNAP, Vice President.
O. METCALF, Sec'y and Treas'r.
J. K. WADE, Engineer.
J. G. KNAP, General Manager.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES B. MURRAY, of Lyon, Shorb & Co.
A. E. W. PAINTER, of J. Painter & Sons.
C. B. HERRON, of Spang, Chalfant & Co.
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.
WM. METCALF, of Miller, Barr & Parkin.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolling Mill and Blast Machinery.

RETORTS and CASTINGS, of every descsiption.
ERNEST'S NAIL MACHINES. fe24

A. BRADLEY.......W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

Manufacture every variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves); POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Stoves). Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.
ap21:r59

L. O. LIVINGSTON.W. H. BURT.W. A. ROBINSON, JR.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE LIGHT CASTINGS,

All descriptions, for Plumbers and Gas Fitters; Agricultural Implements, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery, &c.

All JobWork promptly attended to.

Office and Works—WASHINGTON AVENUE, near Outer Depot, Allegheny City, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office, No. 12, corner First and Smithfield Streets.

Agents for GIFGARD'S PETENT INJEC OR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r52

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.

Butler Street, Ninth Ward,

(Opposite Union Iron Mills.)

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

MACHINERY AND CASTINGS GENERALLY.

Orders promptly and carefully executed.
Charges reasonable.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

oc15:128

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

PRICE & SIMS.

Office and Warehouse, 29 Wood Street.

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein and Pipe Boxes,

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS,
SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE,
And Castings generally. ap26:y6

CENTRAL FOUNDRY

AND ROLL WORKS,

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety af 10, 12 and 16 horse power ENGINES, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

P. F. GEISSE, Wellsville, O.

Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. no9:h2

IRON BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Doughamore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and C. B. Charcoal

PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

COPPER.

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:c34:dwT

CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.

WILLIAM J. DICK,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 32 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 143 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au29:e47:MWF

ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR, FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS.
OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS,
CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS,
SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;
STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;
PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Warehouse, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:j89

E. W. MORROW....JAS. B. BARNHILL....JAS. BLAIR.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators,

TANKS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON BRIDGES, SHEET IRON WORK, &c.

Cor. Liberty and Second Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING promptly done. jy4:b2

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

NOS. 20, 22, 24 AND 26 PENN ST.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of Barnhill's Patent Boilers.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja5:c21

JAMES M. RITER,

Nos. 55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS, COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
And SHEET IRON WORK,
For Steamboats.

JARED M. BRUSH..........EDMUND D. BRUSH.

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks.

SHEET IRON WORK, &C.

61 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &C.

COOK STOVES.

CET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

CHEAPEST PLACE in the city

TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOK!NG STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

je2 P. C. DUFFY.

HARDWARE.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

LINDSEY, STERRIT & EUWER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

337 LIBERTY STREET,

CORNER OF WAYNE,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH ST., bet. Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Rdpairing done carefully on short notice. je26:d50

BREWERIES.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBERT LIDDELL.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

Of Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oc14

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER

STRAW GOODS CLEANED OR DYED.

KID GLOVES AND LADIES' PLUMES CLEANED OR DYED

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS

At the manufacturers' wholesale and retail prices, at 26 and 28 St. Clair street

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap15 Sole agents for this county.

FINANCIAL.

FORT PITT BANKING COMPANY,

No. 169 Wood Street.

CAPITAL, : : : : : : $200,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND COLD.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

D. Hostetter,
James Gordon,
D. Wallace,
E. Fawcett,

Jno. C. Risher,
Robt. A. King,
Andrew Miller,
James M. Bailey.

SAM'L. McCLURKAN, Pres't.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Cor. of Wood and Sixth Sts.

A. PATTERSON..............President.
JOS. H. HILL..............Cashier.

CAPITAL, : : : $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

A. Patterson,
Wm. H. Brown,
Chas. Lockhart,
Allen Kirkpatrick,
W. S. Haven,

George W. Cass,
James McCandless,
Wm. Douglas,
Wm. Reed.

DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M.

ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Corner Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Sight Drafts on London.

my1:s82

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market Street,

PITTTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

ja30:a1

KEYSTONE BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK IS NOW TRANSACTING A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING HOUSE.

No. 293 Liberty Street.

Accounts of BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others are invited.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest paid on Time Deposits

ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.

DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

President--THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

THOMPSON BELL,
JOS. DILWORTH,
J. J. GILLESPIE,

A. M. MARSHALL,
JOS. ALAREE.

Stockholders to whom we make reference:

Wm. Forsythe,
Wm. Caldwell,
Willis Dalzell,
D. W. C. Bidwell,
E. M. Fulton,

Joseph Dilworth,
Rev. David Kerr,
Henry Lambert,
A. M. Brown,
Thomas Ewing.

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REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED MY

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We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of

SEVEN-THIRTIES

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealer in Government Securities,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868.

Gold opened strong at 139⅝, advanced suddenly to 140 at noon, and closed at 139⅞, with a further advancing tendency. The advance in the premium has brought out some heavy sellers, who count on a large supply of cash gold on or oven before the first of May. Exchange on Europe is at the specie shipping point, yet the shipments of coin are small, in comparison to what they were last May and early in the present year.

Government bonds, although sharply advanced, are not bought up so eagerly as in last January, when quotations had advanced to about the same point; those who bought then are not over anxious to invest now, when good mortgages and other investments command a much high interest.

Stocks have advanced suddenly from last Thursday's decline, and are nearly up to the highest point before the panic. The New York *Herald*, in the interest of the bear party, together with the Assistant Treasurer's operations in gold and Seven-Thirty notes, have had but a short sway over the money market, and the *World* talks as confident of a general rise in either bonds and stocks, and an easy money market throughout the entire summer season, that many may be induced to invest at high prices—but beware the advance is too tempting to speculators not to avail themselves of the present still uneasy feeling.

Money is easier for all first-class borrowers; only second grade paper is taxed heavily.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139⅞; 1881 bonds, 113; 1862 5-20s, 112½; 1864 do, 109½; 1865 do, 110⅝; Consols, 108½; 10-40s, 102¾; 7-30s, 106¾.

Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 83; Fort Wayne,102½; North Western,common 61; North Western—preferred, 74; New York Central, 122¼; Erie, 71⅝; Old Southern, 90½; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Merchants Union Express,33¼; Western Union Telegraph,37⅝. Mining Shares—Corydon, 27; Quartz Hill, 1,00. Quicksilver, 26¾.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.

Gold	139⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881	113
" 5-20's, 1862	112½
" 5-20's, 1864	110½
" 5-20's, 1865	110⅝
" 10-40's	102¾
" 5-20's, Jan. and July, '65	108¼
" " " " " '67	108[illegible]
" June 7-30's	106¾
" July 7-30's	106¾
May Comp., 1865	118½

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OIFFCE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was again firm and a little excited to-day, and, compared with yesterday, prices have still further advanced. We have reported: 1000 bbls for April—equivalent to spot—at 9c; 1000 for all May at 9¼c; 1000 for first half of May, seller's option, at 9½c; and 5000 bbls for all the year, buyer's option, at 12c or 12½c; we could not learn which, though it is probable that the first named figure is the correct one. The advance here is owing mainly to the advance at Oil City, for up to yesterday Antwerp had undergone no quotable change, and the eastern markets are more or less influenced by the advices from that place.

REFINED—There was quite an active demand for bonded oil to-day, both for present and future delivery, and, notwithstanding there were offers to buy at an advance, there were no sellers, and, as a consequence, we have no sales to record. We are cognizant of offers having been made to buy June at 27c; July at 27½c; all May, seller's option, at 29c, and December alone at 28½c. One thing that keeps refiners from selling is the fact that crude more than keeps pace with the advance in refined—if the latter advances half a cent the former is sure to be put that much, and, in many cases, a fraction more; so that in reality, our refiners are in no better condition for selling now than they were a week since. Nor are the crude men at fault; the great drawback is at Oil City, where oil is now, and has been all winter too much inflated for this market.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals reported today were as follows:

Mawhinney & E.2000 | G. S. Thomas... 800
Mawhi'ey & Bro.1500
Total..................................4300

OIL SHIPMETS PER A. V. R. R.

Forsyth, Bros. & Co., 265 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 214 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

O. B. Jones, 350 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 112 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 200 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bro., 224 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 200 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro., 200 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 92 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

G. W. Holdship, 40 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 9 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

G. W. Holdship, 50 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wade Hampton, 10 do crude to D. L. Miller, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A first-class Oil Refiner. Apply to W. P. LOGAN,
Cor. Hancock street and Duquesne Way.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette]

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Cattle firm. Sheep $3a3,50 per head.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE CF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868.

The general markets are steady and moderately active, though the demand for most of the leading commodities is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and prices are without quotable change.

BUTTER—Is less active and in rather better supply, and while there is no change, as yet, in prices, the tendency is downward; prime to choice Roll at 45c to 50c.

GROCERIES—Market very active, and prices on some goods have advanced. Raw Sugars advanced ¼, and are held very firmly at the advance, with good prospects of still higher rates. Syrups and Molasses are selling fast at our quotations, and on Syrups we notice an advance of five cents per gallon. Rio Coffee steady; Rice active; Teas quiet but firm. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 13c to 14½c; Cuba, 12½ to 13c; Porto Rico, 13c to 14c; Crushed, 18c; "A" Coffee, 16¾c; "B" do, 16¼c; Extra "C," 16c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 26½ to 27c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½ to 38c; Laguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90 to 95c; Cuba, 65 to 70c; Porto Rico, 70 to 75c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 85c; "Amber, 70c; "Drips," $1.05 to $1,10.

SPICES—Cassia, 80 to 85c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 38c; Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

RICE—Rangoon, 11¼c; Carolina, 12½c.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13c.

FRUITS—Layer Rasins, $4,75 per box; Valentia, 20c per lb; Prunes, 17c; Currants, 14c for new.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3,50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 12c; "Oakley's," 11½c; Rosin, 4½ to 6c; "Dobbin's," 15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 16c; Star, 23c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,50 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$8,50 per 100.

FISH—White Fish, $7,50; Lake Herring, $4; Mackerel No. 1, $20; No. 2, $18,00; No. 3, $14; in half bbls, 50c more.

TOBACCC—Black 5s, 10s, ½s and Louisville Navy, 72 to 75c; Wm. H. Grant's 10s and Navy, 80c; C. & D. Tobacco, 22c to 25c for best.

TEA—The market is firm and prices are higher for new crop. Choice Young Hyson, $1,75; fair, $1,50; common to good, $1 to $1,35; Oolong, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1, $1,25 and $1,35; good Porto Rico, $1 to $1,85, as to quality. Imperial, $1 to $1,85. Japan—Choice, $1,30; fair $1.

EGGS—Were less active to-day, and under the influence of increased arrivals, prices are barely sustained, 22 to 23c.

APPLES—Green Apples are scarce and in demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at $5 to $7 per bbl.

POTATOES—Peach Blows are firm and in demand, with regular sales at $1,40 per bushel, and $4 per bbl. Buckeyes, $4,40 to $4,50 per bbl.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is dull und nominal at $6,50 to $7. Timothy is quiet and unchanged at $2,50 to $2,75. Flaxseed is in demand at $2,55 to $2,60.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat, of which there is none in market, may be quoted nominally at $2,55 for Red, and 5 to 8c higher for White; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2,40. Oats steady, with sales on track and wharf at 79 to 80c, and in store, at 83 to 85c. Ear Corn is scarce and firm at $1 to $1,05. Rye is somewhat excited and tending upward; we now quote at $1,85 to $1,90. No movement in Barley—none in market.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are firm and advancing, being quoted to-day at 12 to 13c. Apples very abundant and dull at 6½c to 7½c.

HAY—We heard of a sale of 84 bales of fair quality baled at $25; 6 tons do at $26, and, we suppose, prime would command $27 to $28. Wagon Hay sold in Allegheny on Tuesday at $27.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a steady local demand but unchanged. We are quoted sales of "Winona City" at $11,50; "Clark's" at $11,25; "Falcon" at $11,50; "White Star" at $11,50; "Golden Eagle," $12; "Pride of the West," $12,25; "Mad River," $12,50. Good Spring Wheat is quoted at $10,75 to $11, and choice do at $11,25 to $11,50. Rye Flour, $9,50.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; sales at $1,15 for No. 2, and $1,43 to $1,45 for No 1.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with a continued fair demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at 14c for Shoulders; 16 to 18c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 19c for Plain and 20c for Canvassed Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is firm and tending upward; 18c 18½c, in tierces. Mess Pork, $27,50 to $28.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton more active and a shade firmer; sales 4,800 bales at 31a31½c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 3,063 bbls; dull without decided change; sales 840 bbls at $9,25a9,75 for superfine State and western, $10,25a10,90 for extra State, $10,30a11,35 for extra western, $12,60a14,00 for white wheat extra, $10,30a14,00 for round hoop Ohio, $11a12,50 for extra St. Louis, $12,50a16,00 for good to choice do, closing quiet. California dull; sales 1,400 sacks at $12,85a14,50. Rye Flour firmer; sales 350 bbls at $8a9,70. Corn meal steady; sales 100 bbls at $5a6; Brandywine $6,40. Whisky nominal. Wheat; receipts 3,063 bbls; dull and slightly in buyers' favor; sales 33,000 bush at $2,50: small lots No 2 spring delivered; No 2 do to arrive on private terms; $2,62 for No 1 spring delivered, $2,70 for golden drop spring, $2,85a2,86 for amber Pennsylvania, $3 for amber State, and $3,40 for white Michigan Rye very scarce and held at 2a3c. higher, 800 bush. to arrive at 2c; Barley and Barley Malt is quiet; receipts Corn 15,300 bush. Corn heavy at 1a2c. lower, 59,000 bush. at $1,15a1,18; new Mixed Western afloat at $1,13½a1,14; straw colored Southern $1,14a1,15; White Southern $1,23a1,24, and Southern Yellow; receipts of Oats, none, firmer, more doing, 83,000 bush. sold at 85½a85¾c; Western, and in store 87a87¾c. do afloat. Rice is dull. Coffee firm, 1,900 lbs. Rio on private terms. Sugar steady at 11c, Cuba 10¾a12c. Molasses quiet, 200 bbls. Cuba at 48a51c. Hops quiet and steady at 10a50c. for American. Petroleum firm at 12½c. for Crude, and 26a26¼c. for Refined; Cannel Coal is quiet and unchanged.—Leather: Hemlock Sole, heavy, 27a28c. Wool is quiet and unchanged, 120,000 lbs. at 47a55c, Domestic Fleece 46a47c, Pulled and Packed remains quiet and firm; 2,450 bbls at $7,50a27,75 for new mess, closing at $27,62 cash; $26,50a26,62 for old do, clesing at $26,50 cash; $22,25a22,50 for prime, and $24,25a24,50 for prime mess. Beef is steady; 490 bbls at $15a20.50 for new plain mess; $20,50a24,75 for new extra mess; also, 600 tcs at $34a37 for prime mess, and $40a42 for India mess. Beef Hams nominal. Cut Meats firmer; 300 pkgs at 12½a13¼c for shoulders; 16½a17½c for hams, and 20½a21¼c for bagged hams. Bacon is firm; 240 bxs at 14¼a 14½c for Cumberland cut; 17c for short clear; short ribbed on private terms. Lard a shade firmer at 17¾a18½c; small lots at 18½c. Butter firm at 20a40c for Ohio, and 50a54c for Stata. Cheese is firmer at 14a17c. Freights to Liverpool are lower, with engagements per steamer of 35,000 bush of grain at 5½a6d for corn, and 6½d for wheat.

LATEST, 5 P.M.—Flour closed quiet, without change. Wheat dull, and holders rather more disposed to realize. Rye scarce aud very firm; $2,00a2.02 for western; inside price to arrive via canal. Oats dull and heavy at 85½c for western in store. Corn dull and heavy at $1,15a1,19 for new mixed western afloat and $1,16 for old do. in store. Pork quiet and firm at $27,75a28,00 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef moderately active and steady. Cut Meats active and firm. Bacon quiet at 14¼a14½c for Cumberland cut. Lard quiet at 18¼a18½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered. Eggs steady at 21a22c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE O'CONNOR-TACK CASE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. F. Carrol Brewster, Associate Justice.

To-day we resume the publication of the testimony educed by the Commonwealth in the trial of the Messrs. Tack Brothers for conspiracy, now going on in Philadelphia. The proceedings published to-day will be found very interesting, and will amply repay the reader's careful perusal:

[CONTINUED.]

Q. Now after the dissolution of that establishment, and you got out of the oil refinery business, did you keep on buying and selling oil—taking a "shot at it" as they call it? Were you in any way connected?

A. From the time I left the Keystone Refinery, about the middle of July or summer of 1865, I did not have anything to do with oil contracts or oil men except to come on here to collect $10,000 from you in winding up the Keystone refinery—regarding refined oil—until March, 1867.

Q. Had you anything to do with any oil men, or oil matters, until March, when?

A. I had nothing to do with oil men or oil matters—in refined oil, except to settle up this business of the Keystnne, until March 19th, 1867. Then Mr. Finney and mysel' bought; and Tack Bros. sold us 2,500 barrels of refined oil deliverable August, '67, September, '67, and July, '67.

Q. That was in March?

A. This is dated on March 19th, 1867, and calls for the amount specified in the contract. That is the first transaction I had in refined oil.

Q. At that time you were "long" in oil?

A, On March 19th, Mr. Finny and I were the purchasers of 2,500 barrels of oil.

Q. You were "long" in oil?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon that contract you made money?

A. I have never got anything.

Q. You declined to take it?

A. Nothing was ever offered me. You (Mr. Cassidy) told me if I went to Mr. Tack's office I would get it.

Q. Did you go?

A. No, for I knew if I did I would not get it.

Q. You did not go?

A. No.

Q. It was after this difficulty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This operation had matured after this?

A. I only arrived here on the 28th of July, and these might have matured on the 10th, but the August and September did.

Q. These matured after the difficulty had arisen regarding the "short" sales, and you didn't go to Tack's in consequence of that?

A. I never called there to get it.

Q. Was not this oil tendered?

A. This particular oil?

Q. This lot in accordance with this contract?

A. Mr. Tack came to my hotel and tendered me a bundle.

[Mr. Swartzweider.] I ask your Honor to instruct this witness to answer yes or no.

Judge Brewster thought the question an involved one, and might not be answered in that way.

Q. Was any oil offered to you by these people?

[Mr. Mann objects.]

Q. Will you answer whether any oil was offered you?

A. Whether any oil was offered?

Q. Yes.

A. There was no oil offered to me—there was no oil brought to my hotel.

Q. [Mr. Mann.] It was not convenient to have it there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you visit the oil region during 1867? What was known as the oil region—Warren, Venango and Crawford counties—I think you said?

Mr. Mann objects. Cannot see the object.

Mr. Cassidy. I want to show that just before this transaction with the Tacks that this man was familiar with the business, visited the oil regions to satisfy himself. He knew more about it than these people.

Judge Brewster ruled that the question and answer did not contradict anything in chief. The charge is that the defendants represented that they had certain reliable information that the demand would be in excess of the supply, and relying upon that this gentleman entered into the agreement. That is the marrow of the investigation. I will allow this witness to be cross-examined in order to show that he had many transactions and was acquainted with the condition of the market generally, but the details I shall exclude. The question put is overruled.

Q. I think I understood you to say that while you were in the oil refinery you had nothing to do with oil men or oil matters—that was to March, 1867?

A. What I said was, that after I left the Keystone Refinery I had nothing to do.

Q. I am right then, except to settle up? What was it you were speculating with Daniel Miller—crude or refined?

A. I don't think it was during that time.

Q. Yet while you were in the refinery?

A. I said after I left the refinery.

Q. That was then a speculation in oil transactions?

A. If you call it so.

Q. On your own account?

A. On my own account. I was thinking a great deal of refined oil, for I had a great interest in the Keystone.

Q. Were you speculating in oil contracts?

A. I was speculating with Mr. Miller in oil contracts.

Q. Also with Captain Bigler?

A. He was my partner.

Q. Then you were together?

A. He was a partner in the Keystone Refinery just the same as I was, but the contracts with Mr. Miller were mine individually.

Q. Were you not also speculating in oil contracts with Captain Bigler?

A. No; except as being a special partner in the concern. He had no interest in any contract except as partner in the Keystone Refinery, and one contract which was made for the Keystone Refinery and which the other partners would not take, he and I took the responsibility.

Q. When did you say you saw Augustus H. Tack in Philadelphia—during the latter end of July?

A. The best of my recollection, the first time I saw him was Monday morning. I think it was July 29, at his office. The next day I saw him at his office.

Q. And where else?

A. That day?

Q. Yes.

A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Didn't you see him in Mr. Warden's office?

A. His place is adjoining.

Q. Never mind. Didn't you see him in Warden's office?

A. I saw Mr. Tack first in his office, and after I left his office and went into Mr. Warden's office he came in I think.

Q. And you saw him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Talk with him there?

A. He spoke to me.

Q. Did you salute him as though you had not seen him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Warden present?

A. Mr. W. J. Warden and Mr. Finney were present.

Q. Did you see him at Wearing & King's office?

A. That day?

Q. Yes.

A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Or the next?

A. What date would it be?

Q. The 30th.

A. No recollection of seeing him that day in Wearing & King's.

Q. Were you there yourself?

A. I don't remember whether I was or not. I was down there on Walnut street and I may have been there.

Q. What morning was it when you saw that letter at the office of Augustus Tack?

A. It was either the 29th or 30th of July; one of these two mornings.

Q. The letter was on a book?

A. That was my recolleciion of it.

Q. You read the whole of it?

A. I did eventually, I believe,

Q. You were not stopped from reading it all through. I understand that after you made the remark, "If you are an honest man you will show it," he allowed you to read it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not stopped from reading?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who was there besides you and Mr. Finney?

A. I can't state specifically who was in the room. I know Mr. Tack was there and Mr. Finney; but whether Mr. Miller had gone out, or whether his friend had gone out, I don't know. They are a very industrious people there—going in and out of each other's office.

Q. Do you remember Mr. Chase being there?

A. The office that Mr. Tack had at that time—

Q. I don't care about knowing the size.

A. I want to show you how it is arranged. This portion which leads to the end of the building is lengthwise like this, and several desks in it, and Mr. Chase is generally there; and this portion on Walnut street is an oblong size, and in that is Mr. Tack's office—his own table; and Mr. Chase would go in and out, but whether he was there or not at time, I can't say.

Q. Some of the language used on both sides was excited?

A. I was very much excited after I read that letter.

Q. No reason why any person might not hear it?

A. If they were in the oblong room they could have heard it.

Q. Don't you think they heard it?

A. If was speaking as loud as I do now.

Q. Was it not?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was not your voice pitched very high?

A, I was excited and my language was very pointed, and I meant what I said. I don't know whether Mr. Chase was there after the explanation I have given.

Q. When, before the 29th of July, were you at Augustus Tack's office?

A. To the best of my recollection I had not been in his place between the 7th and 8th of June until the 29th of July.

Q. Were you there on the 7th or 8th of June?

A. I was there.

Q. That was in the morning?

A. The first time I had gone to see him he had made an appointment to see me at your office—that was the day before we saw you at your office. The morning I went down to talk about these "short" transactions was the morning after we saw you; we went direct to your office.

Q. You are in the habit of mentioning my office and collecting $10,000. I want to ask you: Did you call at Mr. Augustus Tack's office, and not Mr. Cassidy's office?

A. The same day.

Q. What day was it?

A. The 7th or 8th of June.

Q. Was it on either?

A. One or the other. It was about the time. I can't state days, months and hours running back for years.

Q. Where was it that you saw Augustus Tack on the morning of the 7th of June, in Walnut street?

A. I have already stated that.

Q. I thank you to state it again?

A. The first time I saw Augustus Tack I came to Philadelphia in June, and was at his office.

Q. Where?

A. On Walnut street.

Q. Where?

A. Between Front and Second streets, on the left hand side as you go down.

Q. On the morning of the 7th of June?

A. No sir; I said it was either on the morning or afternoon of the 7th of June—about that date.

Q. "About," do you mean the 4th of July?

A. No, sir; it may have been the 7th or 8th, and then the next morning I went to his office.

Q. When did you see him first to talk with him upon the subject of buying oil?

A. It was the day after I had seen him, and walked down and went into his office. It was the 7th or 8th of June?

Q. Who accompanied you to the office when this conversation occurred?

A. To the best of my recollection, when we left the office, South Sixth street, (Mr. Cassidy,) we were alone until we reached Dock and Walnut. There I met Mr. Marino, and stopped, and had a conversation; whether Mr. Marino walked back with us I don't remember, but Mr. Tack and I went together.

Q. Who was in the office with you when the conversation took place?

A. There was no person when the conversation took place, except Mr. Tack's clerk—how many others I don't know.

Q. Who was in the office with you when the conversation took place?

A. There was no person when the conversation took place, except Mr. Tack's clerk—how many others I don't know.

Q. Where did the conversation occur, in the office?

A. In the middle of the office, about the desk, and then we changed from that desk to another.

Q. Was the conversation conducted with great secresy?

A. No great secrecy.

Q. Was there any secrecy?

A. It was a perfectly private conversation, but whether his clerk overheard it or not I don't know.

Q. Was it conducted in a whisper, or more quietly than usual?

A. I don't think there was any whispering.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Not very long.

Q. About how long?

A. I don't recollect.

Q. Can't you give us an idea?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go there for any other purpose?

A. None, except what I have already stated so often.

Q. You went there with reference to collecting some money. After that did you have any conversation upon business except the business you have testified about?

A. I went there that morning for the express purpose of—

Q. Answer the question?

A. I don't remember what was said.

Q. State only what you do remember; was the office in which you had this conversation the same office in which you had the conversation of the 29th of July?

A. No, sir. They had changed their office. The office I found them in in June was changed.

Q. Which was the largest, the one of the 7th of June or the 29th of July?

A. That is a matter of opinion. I didn't measure it.

Q. You didn't take a foot-rule and go over it?

A. No, sir. If I had thought you would have asked me I would.

Q. I don't doubt it!

A. I don't know whether regarding this office Mr. Tack had the whole of it, and paid the rent for all of it, and occupied all of it. I don't think he did. If that was so, the office in June was smaller than the one in July.

Q. When was it that you met Mr. Frank Tack in Pittsburgh on the subject of these transactions?

A. I met him several times.

Q. When was the first?

A. I met Frank Tack very often.

Q. I want to know the date of the conversation about the subject-matter of these sales. When did you first talk with him?

A. I talked with him so far as this transaction is concerned from its first origin until this difficulty occurred.

Q. You named a specific conversation in regard to the sudden advance of oil; that was on the morning of the 5th of July, in the morning; whereabouts?

A. In the office. I went there on Duquesne Way. It is called Dalzells row.

Q. On the morning of the 5th of July?

A. About that time. I can't tell about the precise moment.

Q. I want to know what "about" means in your estimation?

A. It was about the 5th or 6th. It was after I saw Mr. Guthrie.

Q. That involves another question; when you saw Mr. Guthrie?

A. I saw him on the morning of the 5th of July.

Q. You used the word "about." Do you mean that to apply to the 4th or 5:h or 6th of July?

A. I don't mean it to apply to the 4th. To the best of my knowledge it was on the 5th. From him I went direct to Frank Tack.

Q. What did you say to Frank Tack?

A. I told him I had met Mr. Guthrie, and he had told me that oil had suddenly jumped to thirty cents a gallon, and there was a great excitement; a large number of calls had been made. I asked him the cause of it, and he told me I had better go and see Frank Tack. That was about the conversation I had with Mr. Guthrie.

Q. Who was present at that conversation?

A. With Mr. Guthrie?

Q. No; with Mr. Frank Tack?

A. I have no recollection of anybody but Frank Tack. There may have been somebody, but I don't recollect.

Q. When did you sue Frank Teck?

A. When did *I* sue?

Q. Yes.

A. In what respect do you mean?

Q. In any respect.

A, I sued Frank Tack in Pitsburgh in a case of damages.

Q. Did you ever sue him criminally?

Mr. Mann objects. The records will show. Objection overruled.

Q. What other suits except the suits for damages did you bring against him?

A. I brought no other.

Q. In Pittsburgh or anywhere else?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you authorize anybody?

A. I had not the power to authorize.

Q. I thought not. Did you sue Mr. Schalk?

A. I sued him for damages the same way in Pittsburgh and Theodore and Augustus Tack and John Grierson and others for damages with Mr. Marshall as counsel.

Q. Does Mr. Grierson live there.

A. No, sir.

Q. Does Mr. Schalk?

A. Not now. He has a house there.

Q. Did you bring any other suit against Mr. Schalk or Mr. Grierson, except these equity suits?

A. I have no suits pending against them except the original bill in the city of Philadelphia, and the suit for damages in the city of Pittsburgh.

Q. Then you did not include them in the complaint before Alderman Beitler?

Mr. Mann. The proceedings will show. Objection sustained.

Q. What time was it you offered to sell 10,000 barrels?

A. What date?

Q. Yes.

A. I will have to refer to the book, to see the exact date.

Q, Which book?

A. I have a whole book full of these matters.

Q. What month was it in?

A. I will have to refer to the book, and I will give it to you with pleasure then.

Q. I thought these matters were fresh in your memory?

A. These 10,000 barrels?

Q. Yes.

A. I recollect the transaction, but you ask the date.

Q. Is this one of the little details you do not remember?

A. About the time, but the fact is not one of the little details. I remember the fact very well.

Q. What book is it that will refresh your memory?

A. It is an immense book, containing a vast amount of facts and things in regard to this transaction, which has been going on for many months.

[Yellow book handed witness.]

It was about June 21, 1867.

Q. You directed Mr. Theodore Tack to offer that immense lot?

A. I did.

Q. 10,000 barrals?

A. 10,000 barrels, provided the buyer would put up $10,000, being a dollar a barrel margin, and I, the seller, would put up an equal amount.

Q. That was the largest offer you had ever made or heard of?

A. It was the largest I had ever made.

Q. Or ever heard of?

A. It was a large amount.

Q. The largest you ever heard of?

A. I have heard so much.

Q. Did you ever hear of anybody beating you on offers.

A. At one sale—if you let me see that book I will tell you.

Q But you know?

A. I can't recollect all I heard.

Q. Do you remember, is my question; let me ask a question to refresh your recollection. Was it not too big for that market?

A. It was not intended for that market. It was intonted for Philadelphia; it was telegraphed here.

Q. You telegraphed?

A. I wrote the dispatch.

Q. It was too big for Philadelphia?

A. They reported it was too large for Philadelphia, and would try to operate it in New York, and that they would "cable" it to Europe.

Q. Didn't Mr. Theodore Tack remonstrate with you about the folly of your course—it was buyer's option all the year around?

A. When we first wrote the telegram he approved of it fully, and when this decision came back that it was too big, he said he was glad the offer was refused, and so was I and Mr. Finney.

Q. He didn't remonstrate with you?

A. Not at that time.

Q. And you have not said that he did?

A. Not at that time.

Q. At that time you were talking with him about it didn't he remonstrate, and didn't you tell him he was an old fogy and would never get along?

A. Not that day.

Q. While it was pending?

A. While it was pending he did not remonstrate.

Q. Before it was declined—before any answer?

A. There were a half dozen answers and he approved of it at first.

Q. Didn't you write a telegram because Theodore refused?

A. I wrote it because I wanted to refer particularly to the $10,000. Then Theodore struck my name out and volunteered to sign.

Q. Now Mr. Guthrie knew all this?

A. I can't tell what he knew.

Q. Buyer's option gave the party the right to call upon you at any time during the year.

A. Yes.

Q. Didn't Theodore remonstrate and say it was giving too much power in one man's hands to make such a thing?

A. Not at that time.

Q. Did he at any time?

A. Subsequently.

Q. Didn't you reply to that, that you didn't expect to sell it, but it would have the effect of "sickening" the market?

A. I told him I would put up $10,000, and I wanted somebody else to do the same.

Q. Did you not say if it was no success it would have the effect of sickening the market?

A. Not at that time.

Q. Did you at any time?

A. Well, we talked so much that I can't recollect.

Q. Did you say so?

A. I can't recollect.

Q. Didn't you say so to Mr. Guthrie?

A. Not that I have any recollection.

Q. That offer as I understand it was at the very time the Tacks were selling 16,000 barrels for you?

A. They sold 16,000 barrels commencing from June 14 to July 8, and, therefore, it was during this time.

Q. If he had made this sale it would have been 26,000 instead of 16,000 barrels. Didn't Theodore Tack withdraw your offer from the market without consulting you before the refusal had expired—you gave three days?

A. Do you want all about that $10,000.

Q. I want an answer to my question.

A. I can't tell without looking at the book. "June 21, 1867. Tack Brothers, Walnut street, Philadelphia. O'Connor will sell 10,000 standard white in one lot at 26, provided one dollar each side is put up. Offer good until Saturday evening. Tack Brothers & Co."

June 22. (Dispatch read.)
June 22 " "
June 22. (Dispatch read.)
June 26. " "

A. Reading these I would say I withdrew the offer myself.

Q. I want to know if that last offer was not sent, and you did not know of it until afterwards?

A. Not that I know of. He says "O'Connor withdrew offers."

Q. He was your broker?

A. Yes.

Q. You didn't send that dispatch?

A. No sir; and if he had sent it that "we" withdraw, it would have been mine; but he says "O'Connor."

Q. You don't say they withdrew with your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. And you don't remember having said so?

A. Not that I recollect of now.

Q. I understood you to say—I may be mistaken about this, and therefore I ask you—before you entered into this contract for the 16,000 barrels, you had many interviews with Theodore Tack, and discussed the whole subject?

A. You misunderstand me.

Q. What was it you said about discussing it for whole hours?

A. I have stated that upon my return from here in the early part of June, in accordance with Augustus Tack's special request, I saw Theodore and then we discussed it.

Q. Did you enter into any contracts upon what Augustus Tack said to you?

A. I did not, for I was to see Theodore.

Q. When you got to Pittsburgh did you call upon Theodore or did Theodore call upon you?

A. I can't recollect which.

Q. How many days after your return?

A. It must have been a very short time.

Q. Did you introduce the conversation?

A. I don't remember, but I told him all that Augustus told me.

Q. My question is whether you introduced the subject?

A. I can't remember whether he commenced it.

Q. Who talked first about this subject?

A. Very likely I commenced the conversation, telling him I had been to Philadelphia.

Q. Did you discuss the general subject of selling oil at that interview?

A. We did.

Q. At considerable length?

A. At considerable length.

Q. Did you act upon the result of that interview?

A. He did for me.

Q. Was a contract made?

A. He told me a contract was made with Schalk and told me the following day.

Q. You gave him instructions to make it?

A. I did.

Q. Did he submit the contract to you?

A. The succeeding day he submitted it to me. After leaving the office he told me he had gone and made a contract with Emil Schalk, and had signed my name so as to close so that the succeeding day I could take up this contract and give my own.

Q. He changed the contracts; as you were the real seller, he signed your name?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you accepted them?

A. I accepted them in my own individual name.

Q. Then the other contracts were submitted to you either in terms or the proposition?

A. Yes.

Q. Were not the prices for the remaining 16,000 barrels submitted to you from time to time for your consideration as they were made?

A. He would tell me what he was going to do, and then he would go and act, and then after he got the thing in shape Frank would bring them to me.

Q. Din't he submit the contracts, every one?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did'nt he submit the prices before they were closed?

A. With regard to all these contracts?

Mr. Cassidy: You know what I mean; did he not submit to you the prices or the offers, I don't care what you call it?

A. He talked to me very fully about it.

Q. Which one?

A. Each of them.

Q. And you gave him instructions upon that to close?

A. He would tell me.

Q. You have said he told you, and talked to you. I want you to tell the jury whether he didn't close these upon your orders?

A. He had my orders to sell 16,000 barrels, and he went to work to do it. The next thing he told me he had sold to Wightman & Anderson, and advised me such and such onother man would buy, and I approved, and then he would bring the contracts to me. That is the way he did.

Q. All of them?

A. Yes, sir.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JAMES O'CONNOR, being recalled, was cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy for the defendants.

Q. You stated the Tacks gave their own contracts for the 6,000 barrels of oil sold to Schalk?

A. I stated that Mr. Tack had signed my name to it, and I subsequently accepted the contracts.

Q. Then the contracts were really in your name and not in their name?

A. They were in my name on my side. When they handed me in Mr. Schalk's contracts, that side of the contract was in his name, and they transferred Mr. Schalk over to me.

Q. Did not the papers show a contract between you and Schalk?

A. The side of the contract which I accepted show as between Schalk and myself direct; the set of papers on the other side show first, that Mr. Schalk bought and Mr. Tack sold, and Mr. Tack then transferred his contracts to James O'Connor.

Q. Then when that was done the contract stood between James O'Connor and Schalk upon the papers?

A. Yes, sir; as far as my side is concerned.

Q. Then the other side is the duplicate?

A. No, sir; they are not duplicates.

Q. Did you not ask that these contracts should be in the name of the Tacks' and state that you did not desire to be known as a seller?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have not said that to anybody or in any one's presense?

A. No, sir.

Q. You never said that or anything like it to Mr. Guthrie, or in his presence?

A. No, sir. The thing is absurd.

Q. Did you, Mr. O'Connor, ever say to anybody at the time you were selling "short" in June, or thereabouts, that you knew all about the oil business, and that in the operation you were then in you were sure oil would go lower, or anything like that?

A. Yes, sir; I told that to quite a number of persons. The information was received from Mr. Tack.

Q. When did you begin to make that statement?

A. Well, all along after I authorized Mr. Tack to make these "short sales" I was fully impressed by that fact.

Q. But I ask you as to before you authorized anybody to do anything?

A. I may have said a great deal on the subject of oil. I cannot recollect the dates particularly.

Q. Did you say in May or June, before you made your operations with the Tacks, that you knew all about oil, and that you were confident oil was going lower?

A. I may have said, as I was the buyer with Mr. Finney of considerable of oil, and the oil was going down, and I was going to lose money. I may have said in May, and also early in June, that that was the fact; that I was going to lose money, and it might go lower. I do not recollect I did say so at that time; but I did say, on the 12th of June, a great deal about it.

Q. My question is whether before all these operations you said what I have stated?

A. I may have said it; but I do not recollect it. It was a special matter.

Q. Have you any recollection at all of talking about it, especially to Mr. Guthrie?

A. To Mr. Guthrie, before these contracts were entered into? Mr. Guthrie is a gentleman with whom I have had very little conversation. I do not recollect of any such conversation with Mr. Guthrie.

Q. Or any one else?

A. Well, Mr. Cassidy, I know all Pittsburgh pretty near, and talk a great deal, and talk upon a thousand subjects, and I cannot therefore tell what I said at a particular date or on any particular subject. Mr. Guthrie I do not recollect of seeing.

Q. Or anybody else in regard to the matter?

A. I do not recollect of any special person.

Q. Or any general person?

A. Nor any general parson.

Q. Did not Mr. Theodore Tack show you, almost daily, letters and telegrams giving information as to the condition of the market?

A. From the time that Mr. Theodore Tack commenced these sales he did; up to the time he left for Philadelphia, he showed me letters from his house and telegrams to his house, I may say daily, almost hourly, up to the time he left for Philadelphia.

Q. Was he not in the habit of sending them to you?

A. He would either send them to my house, or Mr. Frank Tack would bring them, or he would bring them himself.

Q. They were sent? I don't care by whom you got them.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not in the habit of keeping yourself advised as to the condition of the oil market, both after and before making your contracts with the Tacks, independently of them entirely, I mean from other sources?

A. From the time that this operation commenced I was in such constant intercourse with Mr. Theodore Tack and his brother, that I made very little, if any, inquiry outside of them.

Q. How was it before and up to that time?

A. Prior to that time I had not paid very much attention to it, and never had any conversations with the oil men.

Q. Did you not say to Mr. Guthrie that you had been all over the oil region, and that you kept yourself posted by getting reliable information from persons who had charge of wells and oil property in the oil region, and from other sources? Did you not state that substantially to Mr. Guthrie?

A. I stated that substantially to Mr. Tack and Mr. Guthrie, his clerk, may have overhead it. I did not state it to Mr. Guthrie; he is a gentleman I had very little conversation with.

Q. That was with reference to crude oil?

A. Yes, sir.

A. Well, I had no interest to look after refined oil, except about the 2,500 barrel purchase; and the crude oil business occupied my attention at that time.

Q. Did you not keep yourself "posted?"

A. I kept myself "posted" pretty fully as to the condition of crude, more especially.

Q. Did not that almost naturally lead you to know something about refined?

A. Prior to that time?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, it would lead me to know something about the market to that extent. It is a very "big thing," the petroleum business.

Q. And it is a very natural thing for one knowing so much about *crude*, to know something about *refined?*

A. I say so—more or less.

Q. Do you remember saying to anybody at or about the time you went into these operations, that you were going "to make a spoon or spoil a horn," (I think it is?)

A. I have no recollection of making use of such a phrase, but I may have said it.

Q. You have heard it?

A. I have heard it very often before.

(By Mr. Cassidy.) I never heard it.

A. Make a "spoon or spoil a horn"—oh, yes—that is a western phrase.

Q. And in connection with that, that yon "would take these oil men for $50,000?"

A. No, sir; I never said anything of the kind, that I recollect of.

Q. You say you did say the other?

A. I say I may or may not. It is a very common expression.

(Papers produced, upon which witness identifies his signature.)

Q. As I understood you, you had no oil at this time to deliver to anybody?

A. I had no refined oil, except the 2,500 barrels which was to be delivered to me by Mr. Tack.

Q. I mean prior to that?

A. I had no oil, except the oil contracts for 2500 barrels. I had no oil except some crude oil. I had no refined oil.

Q. You said you simply wanted to have differences settled, and did not want to have anything to do with the delivery of any oil?

A. I did not want to be annoyed with oil.

Q. And you went into the operation expecting to make money, regardless of the operations in oil, and having no oil on hand, and intending to deliver none?

A. Do you ask me that question?

Q. I do. Whether you did not go into this to make money?

A. I did go into it to make money. And Mr. Tack was either to deliver the oil or settle the difference, and if the contract price or market price varied, why the difference, less his commissions, were to be paid by me or to be received by me.

Q. But you remember stating to him you did not want to be bothered with any oil?

A. I told him I would not be bothered with it. It is very annoying to have about——

Q. You could not take it up to your room?

A. No, sir; I could not take it to my hotel.

Q. I think you said you preferred to have gilt edged paper?

A. I did not say that, but I will say it; I do prefer clean gilt-edged paper to oil.

Q. It is better to have in the house?

A. It is handier about the house.

Q. You were to pay these gentlemen a commission?

A. Yes, sir; of one and one-half per cent.

Q. That, upon those transactions, would have amounted to about $3,000?

A. About that sum.

Q. That you have not paid?

A. That I have not paid.

Q. And for that, there is a suit pending?

A. No, sir; they have not sued me for that.

(Witness adds.) Ii may be that they brought a suit—I do not know what about that.

Q. You sued Wightman & Anderson?

Objected to. Objection sustained.

Q. You settled with Wightman & Anderson upon legal advice? Mr. Merino, your agent, settled with them, and then took from them their note, which upon maturity was paid, and they got the money from you? You did pay that?

A. Yes, sir, just in the way you stated it.

Q. J. C. Kirkpatrick you paid?

A. J. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Merino paid.

Q. It was your money?

A. It was my money? Kirkpatrick & Lyons I paid myself, I think.

Q. Who else of that party did you pay?

A. The only ones that I paid in person were Joseph Kirkpatrick, and Kirkpatrick & Lyons.

(Witness is requested to look in a book which is handed him to refresh his memory.)

(By Mr. Cassidy.) You are now reading from an affidavit filed by Mr. Augustus Merino in this county.

Objected to. Argued, and objection overruled.

(By the Court.) Please answer the counsel, stating what it was you were looking at in the book.

A. I was looking at a printed page in a printed book, which contains a specific statement of names, and the exact amount paid to each party.

Q. A printed copy of what?

A. A printed copy of Augustus Merino's affidavit on that subject.

Q. That shows you settled with whom?

A. That shows the whole statement of how much money was paid out.

Q. To whom.

A. Well, there were paid by August Merino to Brewer, Burke & Co., $3,100; there was paid to J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., $4,000; there was paid out to Mr. Kirk, Superintendent of the National Refining Company, one amount of $1,700 and odd dollars, and one amount of $5,300, making $7,000 and odd dollars.

Q. (Paper produced and shown to witness.) Is that your handwriting?

A. (Reading.) "For L. C. Cassidy, Esq." Yes, sir: that is my handwriting.

Q. Is that a copy of the affidavit you made?

[Objected to.]

District Attorney Mann. You are simply asked whether you gave or sent that paper to Mr. Cassidy?

A. I did.

Mr. Cassidy. I want to know whether that is a copy of the injunction affidavit you made?

[Objected to.]

[The witness is directed by the Court to answer the question, and is informed he can afterwards make any explanation of his answer.]

A. I have glanced over this, and I believe it to be substantially the same as the injunction affidavit I made, and which was filed in the Common Pleas Court, and the original of which was handed to me this morning by Mr. O'Brien. So far as I know, that is precisely the same, subject to the typographical errors. The affidavit that I really did make Mr. O'Brien showed me this morning. It is a very long one. There may be some errors here—none that I know of.

Q. You named the persons with whom you settled. With whom did you settle first?

A. I could not give you the exact chronological order of how I settled with them. I have given you their names several times.

Q. Don't you remember with whom you settled first?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long was it after you sued them that you settled?

A. Well, all along, from probably September; it was September with some, and October, I presume with others. It was along in the fall of 1867.

Q. Did you procure affidavits from those with whom you settled or anybody of you?

A. Either my counsel or myself procured all the affidavits and testimony we could possibly get. Among others, we got them from Brewer, Burke & Co.; then I believe of Charles Burke and Mr. Russell, W. Burke, Mr. Wightman, and others.

Q. With whom you settled?

A. With whom I settled or my agent settled at different times.

Q. Was it part of the settlement?

A. It was not part of the settlement.

Q. No such understanding?

A. There was no such understanding.

Q. Did you hand to Wightman an affidavit prepared by you before you settled with him, and ask him to swear to it?

A. I had frequent conversations with Mr. Wightman before this thing.

Q. Did you hand to Mr. Wightman a prepared affidavit before you settled with him, and ask him to swear to it?

A. I do not know whether I prepared the affidavit, or that Mr. Collins did.

Mr. Cassidy. It is more likely Mr. Cassidy did.

A. Well, Mr. Collins did prepare an affidavit for Mr. Wightman, after conversations I had with Mr. Wightman and that my counsel had with him.

Q. Did you hand that to him, and ask him to swear to it?

A. Very likely I did, or some of my counsel for me.

Q. Did he decline to swear to it, because it was not true?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or some such words used?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the affidavit given to him before you gave him a note?

[Objected to.]

Q. I understood you to say you paid about $20,000 of these contracts you named. Now, can you give us about the time when your counsel (District Attorney Mann) advised you that these contracts were illegal, and that you were not bound to pay any money on them?

A. Mr. Mann, from the time that he took charge of my equity case up to this moment, has always said that.

Q. What time first?

A. Well, sir, when he first took charge of the equity case was in the early part of August, 1867. From that day to this day he has always said that.

Q. When did he say it first?

A. Well, he said it the very first day he ever spoke about it.

Q. When was that?

A. It was early in August, 1867, and he has talked about it repeatedly from that time since, and says so now.

Q. He has kept talking about it?

A. Whenever it was necessary to speak on that point, he has always said it was against his wish that I had ever paid a dollar—against his orders.

[A written paper is shown to witness, about which he answers as follows:]

It is my handwriting, but not my signature; it is not my signature in full, being "J O."

Q. You put those initials there?

A. I wrote the whole of that dispatch.

Q. Do you know John K. Barber?

A. I do.

Q. Did you ever say to John K. Barber that it would pay him better to be on your side than on that of the Tacks?

A. Not that I recollect of.

Q. Do you mean to say you did not say so?

A. That I do not remember having ever said such a thing to him.

Q. You know Mr. Barber very well?

A. I have known Mr. Barber for a considerable time; I knew him before he became a petroleum broker.

Q. There can be no mistake about the man?

A. No, sir; there can be no mistake about the man; I know him.

Q. Do you know Mr. Albert Dilworth?

A. Yes, sir; I know F. Albert Dilworth.

Q. Did you ever say to him that you had a great deal more money than the Tacks, and that you would put them under you, or that you would push them to the wall, or any thing like that?

[Objected to. Not sustained.]

Q. Did you say that?

A. I said to Mr. Dilworth——

Q. Did you say that?

A. Will you not let me say what I did say?

Mr. Cassidy. No, sir; I do not ask you what you said, but did you say that?

A. I said that, or its equivalent, substantially.

The Court [to witness]. Now having answered the question you have the right to explain, if you wish.

A. Mr. Dilworth told me Theodore Tack had been in his office discussing this great law-suit, and had told them what he was going to do, and that he was going to put me in the pentitentiary; and I got very much excited, of course. And then the matter ran along thus until they said I was not as rich a man as people reported; that I was not worth over $50,000. I told him that what I was worth was of no importo him, but that I had sufficient of money and justice on my side to punish them. That is the conversation.

Q. And that is your explanation?

A. That is my explanation.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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(Continued from Seventh Page.)

Q. You state it all now substantially?

A. I state it all substantially. And I made use of the phrase that I would crush them or push them to the wall. Well, sir, we talked of it about half an hour. That is the meaning of it. That is not all that we said, but is the substance of it.

Q. Did you say to Mr. Solomon Shea, of Pittsburgh, that no matter how this suit turned out you would ruin these Tacks, or words to that effect?

A. Not that I recollect of. I had several conversations with Mr. Solomon Shea, but I do not recollect using that language.

Q. Did you not send a dispatch to Mr. Dan. Miller at the time you were selling oil through the Tacks, that you had oil on hand to fill your contracts?

A. I sent a dispatch to Mr. Daniel L. Miller.

Q. That you had oil on hand to fill your contracts?

A. I do not think that is the language of the dispatch. If you show me the dispatch I may answer more accurately.

Q. Have you ever said to anybody that the purpose of bringing this criminal suit was to get your money?

A. I have sworn I have said both, that my purpose in bringing this criminal prosecution, was to get justice and to get my money back.

Q. "Restitution" was your word, was it not?

A. I think "to get my money back" was my exact phraseology.

Q. Did you not employ counsel to enable you to restitution?

A. I did.

Q. At Pittsburgh?

A. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia both.

Q. In this case?

A. In this case.

Q. I understood you to say that you had been a resident of Pittsburgh for a number of years, and that in 1864-5 your business was that of refining oil?

A. From the date in 1864 to the date in 1865 that I have already mentioned.

Q. Before that you were engaged in the banking business?

A. I was at that time president of a bank and also special partner in the Keystone Oil Refinery.

Q. Of what bank were you president at that time—the Fourth National or Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank?

[Objected to. Objection sustained.]

Q. Did you telegraph Mr. John Sedgewick, your counsel in New York, of the departure of Mr. Tack for Europe?

A. I sent Mr. Sedgewick, after my return from New York, several dispatches.

Q. Did you send him one such as that I have indicated to you—that Theo. Tack was going to Europe?

[Objected to.]

Q. You stated you arrested him, I think, on the 24th of August?

A. I do not think I named any day.

Q. Then we will allow you to name it now. When was it?

A. I do not recollect the exact day, but it was in August.

Q. Was it in the beginning?

A. No, sir; it was after the 22d of August.

Q. How much after the 22d?

A. I think probably the 23d or 24th of August.

Q. You are now alluding to the arrest in New York?

A. I am.

Q. Did you send any message to Mr. Sedgewick after that upon the subject of Theo. Tack's departure from Europe?

A. After I returned to Philadelphia I saw a newspaper in the Continental stating that he had sailed, not on the Perriere, but on a succeeding steamer; he had found he could not get on the Perriere and intended to go on another steamer. And that newspaper I showed to General Collis, my counsel, and telegraphed to Mr. Sedgewick that fact. That was after I had been to New York and returned. And we found that not to be the case—that he had bought his ticket a second time but had not got off the second time.

Q. You arrested him again?

A. I arrested him in New York city a second time on a New York warrant.

Q. And he was again discharged?

A. That I do not know—about his discharge of my own knowledge; I was not there.

Q. And you know that he was not brought back here by any one?

A. Do you want me to tell all about it?

Q. I want you to say that—that you know he was not brought back here by any officer.

A, He was not brought back by the officer.

Q. He was not brought back by *any* officer?

A. He was not brought back by any officer, I believe. but I believe he was brought into Alderman Beitler's Office, that he was in charge of an officer.

Q. In charge of an officer?

A. Either he or Augustus Tack.

Q. Were you at Alderman Beitler's office?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The first time.

A. No, not the first time.

Q. You have volunteered to say you saw them (the Tacks) brought before that Alderman by an officer. Now do mean to say that?

[Objected to.]

Q. I want to know if you mean to swear and tell that jury that you were present and saw them brought into the office in company with an officer?

A. I mean to say that of my own knowledge I saw one of the Tacks in Alderman Beitler's office—that I had sent an officer with express instauctions to bring him in; or he either came in with him at the moment or joined him at the time.

Q. Joined the officer?

A. The officer joined him.

Q. Who was the officer.

A. It was either Laggart or Smith, or one of those people.

Q. We want the man you saw.

A. My present recollection is, it was George Smith; but if it was not him it was his partner. There were several officers employed about this matter.

Q. I want to know which officer it was.

A. Well, to the best of my recollection, I think it was George Smith or his partner, I had my hands very full of this matter and it was impossible for me to tell at the moment. This is to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[Re-examined by District-Attorney Mann :]

Q. You were asked in regard to whether there was a tender of oil to you, and you said there was not a tender of oil to you. What was said or done by Mr. Tack in the nature or character of a tender?

A. The first time Mr. Augustus Tack came to the Continental, he came up to me with Mr. Wilcox in his company, I was seated, I believe, in the rotunda or near the book-stand of the Continental Hotel. He came up to me with a large roll of papers, containing a parcel of certificates of oil, and of having been guaged by Inspectors; a whole voluminous matter, being what are termed by oil brokers, "papers necessary to make a tender of oil." In presence of Mr. Wilcox he called my attention to these papers. I turned around and asked him if he wanted me to read all those; I don't know what his reply was, "I might or I might not." I asked him what it was about. He said then it was oil which they were bound to deliver to me, and if I would pay him whatever the bill was (a large amount—quite a number of thousand dollars); I asked him if these were my papers, if he was going to leave them with me. He said no, unless I paid him so many thousand dollars. My answer was to refer him to my counsel, that they would take charge of all this business. The second time I saw Mr. Tack, he came to my room in the Continental, and went into the gentlemen's parlor up stairs; and he had Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Long with him.—He had also a parcel of documents. This time I gave him a very short answer, intimating that I did not want to be annoyed by any such things; that I referred him to Col. Wm. B. Mann, who would take charge of this entire matter. Thereupon the three gentlemen (Lockhart, Long and Tack,) walked out of the gentleman's parlor. That was what really occurred in detail, so far as I can recollect *now*, concerning what was termed "a tender of oil." In both instances I referred them to my counsel; I don't know whether I named any particular one; the second time I named yourself.

Q. Mr. Cassidy asked you whether you did not deem yourself posted as to the condition of the crude oil market. At the time the Tacks spoke to you of these contracts—were you posted then?

A. Prior to that time I was posted on the crude market, because I had given it considerable attention.

Q. What was the price of crude oil at that time?

A. Well, I had frequent conversattons about the crude with a great many persons; doubtless, among others, with Mr. Tack. It depended upon the time, the month, as to how crude oil was.

Q. What was it about?

A. Well, when I first spoke to him the price probably was higher than what it was subsequently. Crude oil went down very low; it was falling up to June.

Q. Was there a large or small stock of oil on hand in June?

A. At what place?

Q. At Pittsburgh, or where it was taken to be refined?

A. My conversations with him had been mostly in regard to the stock of oil, &c., up in the oil regions. There was a large supply there. I had no personal knowledge of the exact amount in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, because I did not make direct inquiries myself, but I can tell you what persons had asserted there was.

Q. Then you know nothing of the condition of the market there in crude oil, or what the future prospects would be except what the Tacks told you?

A. I knew from my own knowledge, and also from every information I could gather from every source, that the stock of crude oil up in the oil regions was very large and accumulating. In these conversations that was always admitted; and the exact amount at Pittsburgh, at any particular time, it would be almost impossible to tell, unless a man went to each particular refinery and measured each tank. But there was a large stock, a very large stock in Pittsburgh at the time.

Q. [By Mr. Cassidy.] These papers that were shown you were warehouse receipts and other evidences of title?

A. I have no doubt they were. I asked him (Aug. Tack) if I should keep them (they were very large and voluminous;) and he said I should if I paid him the money.

William W. Weimer was *sworn* as a witness for the prosecution:

I am a freight agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and am stationed at Thirteenth and Market streets.

Q. Have you been asked to prepare a statement of the amount of oil which came over your road during certain months?

A. Yes, sir. These are the statements which were furnished.

Q. Be good enough to state the month and the number of barrels which came over the road in each month.

A. The two statements here should have been condensed.

Q. Give the sum total of each month.

A. [In regard to one of two papers which witness holds in his hands, he remarks]: This statement is gotten up from the books at Thirteenth and Market:

[Reads]:

June, 1867.......	51,245 bbls.;	also, 259 bbls.
July. "	98,308 "	
Aug. "	56,120 "	
Sept. "	61,036 "	
Oct. "	73,334 "	
Nov. "	56,650 "	
Dec. "	28,134 "	
Total..........	424,857	

Which came over the Pennsylvania Railroad from June 1st to December 31st. The other statement is from West Philadelphia, and is for oil unloaded at the oil platform during same months, and not included in this other paper, 844 barrels in the aggregate.

Q. Those two aggregate amounts represent the whole amount of oil that came over the Pennsylvania Railroad in these months?

A. Yes, sir. That is, refined oil.

Cross-examined.

Q. [By counsel for defendant.] Do you know how that compares with other seasons?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where was this oil stored?

A. It was delivered at different points—Point Breeze, Gibson's Point and Greenwich Point. These were all principal points.

Q. [By prosecution.] Being all points in the neighborhood of this city and for use here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For use or shipment here. The owners store it at points in the vicinity of this city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that all bonded oil?

A. That I cannot answer.

Q. Can you tell us where that oil came from?

A. Not entirely.

Q. Can you answer from what point it was shipped?

A. The principal part was shipped from what we call Allogheny Junction, that is junction of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[Witness proceeds to state.]

A. From the evidence or statements that I have, I would say this all came over the Pennsylvania Railroad. It includes oil over the Philadelphia and Erie road, and oil from Cleveland, if any such came.

Q. It includes only refined, not crude oil?

A. Not crude.

Q. Does not all that oil go in the bonded warehouse?

A. It is my impression that it does, the principal part.

William Sharpless, a witness for the Commonwealth, was *sworn*.

I am employed at Thirteenth and Market streets, in the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Q. Have you prepared a statement of the amount of crude oil that came over the railroad?

A. Yes, sir; in this statement the crude oil is not divided from the refined. I cannot give you the crude alone. I have got the difference of crude for the seven months altogether; it is 115,824 barrels; June 60,647; July 117,341; August 68,208; September 77,332; October 99,405; November 75,421; December 42,228. Refined and crude together.

Q. That is 115,824 in addition to the 424,-00; which would make?

A. 540,681 barrels altogether.

Cross-examined [By defendant.]

Q. That includes all the oil that came over the Philadelphia and Erie road, as well as the oil over the Pennsylvania road?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it includes oil from Pittsburgh and other points?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know where that refined oil went?

A. It went to Greenwich Point, Gibson's Point and Point Breeze.

Q. To bonded warehouses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was bonded oil?

A. I could not answer for that.

T. F. Chase is recalled for the Commonwealth.

Q. [By District Attorney Mann.] I ask you whether Tack Brothers had not a name for O'Connor—some other name in cipher?

A. No, sir.

Q. What would O'Connor's name be in cipher?

A. I would be O'Connor. There was never any way of expressing O'Connor's name but by writing O'Connor.

Q. Did you never see a telegraphic dispatch in which Mr. O'Connor's name was put as "Foreman?"

A. No, sir.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

THE TACK-O'CONNOR CASE.

Closing Speech of the Counsel for the Defense—Charge of Judge Brewster.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1868.

The petroleum war, which has raged so fiercely in this Court for a long week, came to a close this morning, so far as the action of the combatant was concerned, Mr. Cassidy making the closing speech for the defense. This gentleman, in the course of his address, took up many from the huge pile of telegrams between the parties, and those which the prosecution commented upon as most positive proofs of the defendants' guilt, and explained away and gave a version to them which, he argued, would not admit of their being turned against his clients, unless by a false construction and tricky perversion of their true intent. But, he maintained that most of them that were paraded forth to crush the Tacks, rebounded upon O'Connor's own head, and contradicted him most flatly in his most positive assertions. If it was a crime against the public for these men to put up oil a cent or two per quart in July, so that every one who bought for his home or store use paid a trifle more for it than a short time previously—if they were to be incarcerated in the loathsome cells of Moyamensing, and have their reputation destroyed for doing this, how much credit would they receive for putting it down in November, making it vastly cheaper for the general public in November, as the prosecution said they did? How should that question be answered? O'Connor had complained that the men had conspired to rob him by forcing him to pay thousands of dollars to parties other than themselves, for they were not to get a dollar of it, and yet he said he consulted counsel, who told him the contracts were illegal, that he was not bound to pay, and should not pay, and he subsequently did pay them of his own motion. This was a conspiracy through which he did what he was pleased to do. The prosecution had said that these men should receive no sympathy in this Court, for this was an illegitimate gambling business, which aided no one, gave no hope or succor to the laborer, to the working people, but it only affected a class of speculators and injured others engaged in lawful business. Mr. Cassidy maintained that this was untrue. The trade did help the community. The discovery of oil employed borers, refiners, coopers, blacksmiths, engineers and transporters. Every man of mechanics and labor was benefitted by it. These people had first started the business in this form, establishing a house at the petroleum headquarters, Pittsburgh, and one in this city, and doing yearly a trade of millions, and since its introduction the cities of Pittsbugh and Philadelphia have been vastly improved. It has become a matter of universal interest, and to-day there existed a most lively rivalry between New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia in regard to the petroleum trade, each one anxiously striving to monopolize it, and a verdict against the defendants in this case would do more to rob our city of it than all the combinations and sharp commercial tricks that have been attempted, and all the newspaper articles that have been published, even while this prosecution has been pending. The trade was trembling, and thousands of dollars had been drawn from it. In this matter not the lives of the parties were entrusted to the jury, but something more sacred—their character—the fair name of their old father, which he had won by a long life of honorable endeavors, to serve his God, his fellow man and himself, and which he had transmitted to them untarnished, and the peace of their dear mother, who had spent among Philadelphians a long life of virtue, beloved and respected by all. Those twelve Philadelphians, good men and true, were summoned to pass upon James O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, or the Tacks of Philadelphia, who had ever proven themselves good sons, kind brothers and honorable citizens.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cassidy's speech, the Judge charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: You have listened with great attention and patience to all the details of this case through a protracted trial of many days and double sessions. It is hardly necessary for me to do more than to call your attention to the outlines of this indictment, and the evidence in support of it, occupying a printed record of over two hundred pages. The defendants, as you have heard, are charged with the offense of conspiracy, which is an agreement between two or more persons to accomplish an unlawful act or a lawful act by illegal means. Under the Pennsylvania statute it is declared if any two (2) or more persons shall falsely and maliciously conspire or agree [illegible] cheat and defraud any person or body corporate, of his or their money, or other property, or to do any other dishonest, malicious and unlawful act, to the prejudice of another, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The indictment upon which you are to pass contains (5) five counts: It charges, in substance, that the defendants on the 5th day of July, last, conspired to cheat, defraud and injure James O'Connor and others dealing in petroleum, and that this design was to be accomplished by false representations and rumors, which the defendants, it is said, made and set on foot, and which are described in the various counts of the indictment with great particularity. It is charged that they falsely pretended that they had reliable information, that for six months the supply of petroleum would be greatly in excess of the demand; that the market prices would decline, and that James O'Connor could make large sums of money by selling upon time contracts, the petroleum to be delivered in the future. It is averred that relying upon these statements, Mr. O'Connor entered into these contracts; that the defendants then caused an advance in the price by forestalling the market, by spreading false rumors, and producing an apparent scarcity. It is charged that all dealers at that time were injured by these injurious combinations and acts. To this indictment the defendants have pleaded not guilty. The law presumes them to be innocent until their guilt is made out by competent testimony, and it is therefore necessary that you should be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that two or more of the defendants actually conspired within this jurisdiction to commit some of the acts charged against them by the employment of the means and devices set forth in the indictment. The Commonwealth contends that the following facts have been established:

First, That Mr. Aug. Tack told Mr. O'Connor that oil was falling and would be lower; that the firm of Tack, Bros. & Co. were largely short of oil; that there was a surplus of oil; that the markets of Europe were glutted; and that he advised Mr. O'Connor to go short on oil.

Second, That Mr. Theodore Tack corroborated all this and agreed that implicit confidence should be placed in them.

Third, That relying upon these statements, Mr. O'Connor, through Messrs. Tack, Bros. & Co., entered into contracts for the delivery of 16,000 barrels of oil, whereby he lost large sums of money.

Fourth, That all of the defendants were parties to an arrangement to effect this purpose, and that they all knew these representations to James O'Connor to be false.

Fifth, That they further combined to control the foreign market in order to raise the price here, and were, in fact, large purchasers when some of them pretended to be sellers on the part of the defendants.

All of these points are denied, and you are to try each defendant separately, according to the evidence as applicable to his case. Mr. O'Connor, the prosecutor and principal witness, states in substance that he and his partner, having lost about $5,000 in a previous business transaction with Messrs. Tack, of which no complaint is made, Mr. Augustus Tack, about the 7th of June, 1867, expressed his regret at this, because of the friendly feeling theretofore existing between Mr. Theo. Tack and Mr. O'Connor, and that Mr. Augustus Tack said that the only way to cover up this loss was to do as he had done, "go short on oil," and the quicker it was done the better. Shortly after this, as I understand the testimony of Mr. O'Connor, he went to Pittsburgh and saw Mr. Theodore Tack, who told him their house was very "largely short on oil;" that they were going on to sell oil "largely short," and urged him to authorize Mr. Tack to sell oil. Mr. O'Connor adds that he did authorize Mr. Theodore Tack to sell oil, and agreed to pay him a commission therefor. That he placed implicit confidence in Mr. Theodore Tack and that contracts were accordingly issued, binding Mr. O'Connor to deliver a large amount of oil at a future time. Mr. O'Connor subsequently, according to his statement, felt satisfied that the Messrs. Tack were not engaged in the same kind of operation, that they were really in the advance of oil, and his allegation is that all the statements made to him as inducements to enter into these contracts were false and were so known to be by the parties making them, and that all this was done with the previously formed design of defrauding him.

He further gives the details of other conversations, in which he alleges that there is evidence of a conspiracy to forestall the market in oil. The other defendants, it is said, were involved in this criminal arrangement, and though some of them were not in this county when certain alleged overt acts were committed, yet it is contended that if the jury are satisfied that there was a conspiracy in this county, the overt act of one conspirator in furtherance of the common purpose is the act of all. I affirm the correctness of this as a legal proposition.

It is farther alleged that the statements of Mr. O'Connor are corroborated by the testimony of Mr. William G. Miller, Mr. Robert Finney, Mr. Aug. Merino, Mr. Miller and Mr. Dilworth.

It is said that the connection of the other defendants with the arrangement is established by Mr. Wightman, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Benney, and in addition to these witnesses Gen. Alexander Cummings has been examined as to the alleged seizures, and Mr. Wm. B. John has spoken of exports of oil from our port. A number of telegrams have also been read to you. It seems to be conceded that if Mr. O'Connor is to be believed, a case is presented against some of the defendants; but his credit has been subjected to the criticisms which you have heard. It is urged that he is an interested witness; that he testifies under strong feelings of bias; that he has endeavored to evade a full, fair answer to certain questions propounded to him, and that for these, and perhaps other reasons which have been suggested, you are not to believe him. The question of the credibility of a witness is exclusively for the jury. You are to weigh carefully all that he says, and his manner in saying it, his relations to the case, and to the parties, and thus decide upon the proper credit to be attached to his statements. The law of this case has been ably discussed and clearly settled by my brother Judge Ludlow. In his opinion he said: "The act of an individual may be lawful, and yet if he combine with others to do the same act with the intention to cheat or defraud another, or to benefit the conspirators to the prejudice of the public, by force, fraud, or menaces intended to effectuate a purpose, or where prejudice and opposition are the natural and necessary consequences, he may commit an indictable offence." Upon the force of the authorities I have no doubt that an agreement between two or more persons to forestall and control the market, for any necessary of life, by the employment of falsehood, and disclosing an unmixed motive of mischief, either to the public or indvidual, is clearly indictable; but the question behind all this is the proper deduction to be made from the evidence in the case, and this I shall leave without any further comment entirely to you. If you believe one or more of the defendants to be innocent, or if you have a fair reasonable doubt as to his case, you should acquit him. If satisfied of guilt beyond reasonable doubt, you will have on the other hand to convict. The case is of great importance to the prosecution and defendants, and will, I am sure, receive your most careful consideration.

I have been requested by the learned counsel for the defendants to charge you upon the following points:

First. To entitle the Commonwealth to a verdict of guilty, the jury must be satisfied that the defendants conspired to defraud James O'Connor in the month of June last, by representing to him that oil was declining; that the supply of petreleum was large; that they were short, and that he would make money by selling short, and that at the time they made such representations the same were false to their knowledge; and that in further pursuance of the conspiracy they combined to raise the price of oil by spreading the rumors of large seizures of oil by the revenue officers, of large shipments of oil to Europe from Philadelphia, of short supply, and that such reports were false, and were known by the defendants to be false; that they secured the control of and withdrew large quantities of oil from the market, and that the same was done dishonestly, willfully and maliciously, and with malice and intent to cheat and defraud James O'Connor or others. I answer this point in the affirmative.

Second. That it is not an unlawful conspiracy for men to purchase oil on their joint account with a view to making a profit upon their sale. I answer that such an agreement is of itself not the subject of an indictment.

Third. It is not an indictable conspiracy for several persons to agree to purchase oil at a foreign port, where oil is cheaper than at the home market, with a view to make a profit upon an *anticipated* rise in the price at such foreign port, although the effect of such purchase may be to assist in advancing the price. I answer this in the affirmative.

Fourth. That advance in price, which is the result of purchase by one or more persons, is not necessarily a fictitious advance, and the burden of proof is in the Commonwealth to show it to be so. I answer this in the affirmative.

Fifth. It is the motive which distinguishes the legal combination of several to purchase for their own profit from illegal conspiracy to purchase with a view to oppress and defraud others, and in considering the question of motive the jury ought to take into consideration the fact that such proposed purchase was openly discussed and communicated, and was generally known to persons in the trade. I answer this in the affirmative.

Sixth. That to render several persons liable in a criminal proceeding for unlawfully conspiring fictitiously to advance the price of oil, it must appear that the advance is to be effected by some other means than the mere naked purchase; there must be some fraud, falsehood or deceit used and intended to affect the price, and the motive must be dishonest—as if several establish a ferry for their own profit, it is lawful, although it injure the value of a neighboring ferry; but if the motive of its establishment be to ruin the other, it is indictable. This point is affirmed,

Seventh, There is no evidence in the case that the defendants purchased and withdrew large quantities of oil from the market. This is a question of fact for the jury. The defendants contend that the evidence does not show any such purchases. The Commonwealth asserts to the contrary, and you must decide this like every other question of fact in this case, by the evidence.

Eighth, There is no evidence that the defendants received any portion of the money paid by James O'Connor in settlement of the contracts. *I affirm this point.*

A Humbug—How it Looks.

This insect
Has a glossy dress,
A brass face,
Mealy mouth,
A hard heart,
Plenty of cheek,
A sharp tooth,
Light finger,
Long legs
Apt to change places,
Feeds on cooked fools,
And bites simpletons.

But Pain Paint stands the test of hundreds, who get relief every day, free of charge, at 116 Smithfield street. We have Wolcott's Annihilator; if you have Catarrh or Headache, relief can here be found. No dosing the stomach with drugs; no harm done to constitutional health. Wash the mucous or phlegm from the head with the Annihilator, prevent bronchial or consumptive affections, dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., &c., 116 Smithfield street.

S. H. Hastings, Agent.

Furniture, Carpets, Pianos and Sundries.—This day, 10 o'clock a. m., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, will be sold a large assortment of furniture, new hair, husk and cotton mattresses, desks, and extension tables. New carpets of every description. Two splendid pianos; also, a quantity of groceries, teas, mackerel, shad and herring, cigars, chewing tobacco, queensware, cutlery, and household goods. Remember 55 and 57 Fifth street. Special sale of new carpets and window shades at 2 o'clock p. m., precisely.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these Preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivalled.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Faculty substantiates these facts. TTST

Lost a Finger.—Saturday last a German, whose name we failed to learn, had the first finger of his right hand cut off at Reese, Graff & Dull's establishment, while examining a machine for cutting shingle strips. He was feeding iron into the machine, when his attention was directed to something else, and letting his hand slide down the feed-board the finger was caught and cut entirely off. He was taken to Dr. Robinson's office, Lawrenceville, where his wound was dressed.

Pat and His Pigs.—Patrick Lowland resides on Arthurs street in the 7th Ward, and it is alleged by Mrs. Young, one of his neighbors, has several, which he kept in a pen, which pen is a nuisance, as the stench arising from it is deemed prejudicial to health. Mrs. Young made the allegation before the Mayor, and Pat was arrested. After hearing the case, His Honor directed Pat to abate the nuisance, by removing the pen, and upon payment of the costs he was discharged.

A clear voice and sweet breath follow Trix.
Singers unite in commending Trix.
Trix gives new power to the organ of taste.
Trix is mighty and must prevail.
All druggists sell Trix. Wholesale depots for Trix:
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.'s, Pittsburgh;
Geo. A. Kelly & Co.'s, "
R. E. Sellers & Co.'s, "
Reymer & Bros., "
R. A. Snodgrass, Allegheny.

Surety of the Peace.—Albert Givert made information before Alderman Humbert yesterday against Dr. F. Venn for surety of the peace. Givert is a blind man, and in company with several other persons, of whom the doctor was one, was in a beer saloon on Penn street, where a difficulty arose between the doctor and the blind man, when it is alleged the doctor threatened to break his bones. Venn was arrested and held to bail for his appearance at court.

The Fair at Washington Hall, Allegheny City, for the benefit of St. Peters' Church, is nightly thronged with visitors. The principal attraction is the massive gold-headed cane, which is being contested for by the friends of Mayor Drum of Allegheny, and Mayor Blackmore of this city. It is at Mrs. McCloskey's table. The vote stood last night 291 for the latter, and 302 for the former. Do not fail to be present during the Fair.

Ferocious Dog.—John Highlands yesterday made information before the Mayor, charging Joseph Gantz with keeping a ferocious dog. The defendant resides at Frankstown, and it is alleged keeps a ferocious dog, which is a terror to the entire neighborhood. Yesterday the dog bit one of Mr. Highland's children. The defendant was arrested, and upon promising to kill the dog, was discharged on payment of the costs.

Assault and Battery.—A. H. Robinson made information before Alderman Butler, yesterday, charging Dennis Golden with assault and battery. He alleges that he met Dennis on High street, and that without provocation he seized him by the collar and attempted to choke him. Dennis was arrested, and, after a hearing, held to bail to answer at Court.

Broke His Leg.—A young man named James Oliphant was wrestling with a companion on North avenue, near James street, Allegheny, Tuesday afternoon, when his foot slipped, and he fell heavily to the ground, breaking his leg below the knee. He was removed to the hospital for treatment.

The Galaxy for May comes to us fifty per cent. larger than heretofore, and, to say the very least, not diminished in literary worth. Walt. Whitman, Harriet Prescott, Mark Twain, Pierre Blot, Sill, the California poet, and many other only less well-known names are among this month's contributors.

Attempted Burglary.—On Monday night an attempt was made to enter the dwelling house of Bartley Holley, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny. The operations of the burglars aroused the inmates of the house, and they left without accomplishing their object.

Educational.—A convention of the School Directors of the Consolidated City will be held in the Third Ward School building at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of electing a City Superintendent.

To Country and City Merchants.—We are thoroughly supplied with all kinds of Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy, bought at unusual advantage through our Eastern purchasing department, taking advantage of the recent large auction sales and fluctuations in prices, and we can and will sell at less than the lowest Eastern cash prices. We invite you to an inspection of our stock and comparison of prices, at 59 Market street.

J. W. Barker & Co.

Alpacas 37½ Cents,
At Barker's.
Double width Dress Goods 25 cents,
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Percales, Chintzes, Scotch Ginghams,
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Shirting Muslin;
12½c, One Case Ginghams,
Good Styles.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—A jury was obtained in the Cole-Hi cock murder, at Albany, New York, ye terday.

—The division boss of the Memphis an Charleston Railroad was run over by train at Lafayette, yesterday morning, an killed.

—The Spring meeting over the Memphi race course, on the 27th, bids fair to be success. Several stables are already ther in training.

—Major Henry C. Robinett, of the Fir United States Infantry, committed suicid yesterday at New Orleans.

—Charles Dickens sailed in the Russi from New York yesterday. A large num ber of friends saw him off.

—Alexander McDonald, U. S. Senat elect from Arkansas, arrived at St. Loui yesterday *en route* to Washington.

—The steamer Berlin, from Bremen, a rived at Baltimore, yesterday, bringin seven hundred and seventy passengers.

—At a special election for Alderman i the 11th Ward of St. Louis, yesterday, th radical candidate was elected by about 2 majority.

—The Canada authorities have found man who says he saw the shot fired tha killed McGee. He has not yet seen Wha len, but feels confident he can identify him.

—The "Exile of Erie," Daniel Drew, an party, return to New York to-day. Tay lor's hotel, where they have sojourned du ing their stay in Jersey City, has been sol to the Lelands for a quarter of a million dollars.

—Christian F. Kincke, a barber, forty seven years old, committed suicide o Wednesday evening, at Cincinnati, b shooting himself with a pistol, the bal tearing his heart all to pieces. The caus was a difficulty with his wife.

—A. S. Mansfield, formerly of the Fir National Bank, was arrested yesterday New Orleans by order of United Stat Commissioner Weller, on a charge of con plicity in the burning of the steam Shooting Star, on which $100,000 insuran was collected.

—At a meeting of soldiers and sailors, i State Convention, at Baltimore, yesterda twenty-four delegates at large and twent from each of the five Congressional di tricts were chosen to the Soldiers' and Sai ors' National Convention at Chicago the 19th of May.

—A telegram from Arizona to San Fra cisco states that a horrible murder whites by Piute Indians, took place on th Pitt River at Red Rock Ranche, Lon Valley, Nevada, on the 17th or 18th April. The Indians had been committin depredations for some time, stealing stoc etc., but made no threats against the liv of the whites. The savages took the part by surprise, they not suspecting any hosti intentions, and murdered W. H. Pierso wife and daughter, Jno. Sutherland a another man. A boy about twelve yea of age made his escape, but was pursued long distance by the Indians.

For Sale.—A good paper route on t *Gazette* for sale. Apply at this office.

MARRIED:

HOBBS—CASSINGHAM.—On Tuesday evenin April 21st, 1868, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, M ELI HOBBS and Miss LIDA CASSINGHAM. cards.

DIED;

McKEE.—On Wednesday, April 22d, at 10 m utes before 1 o'clock P. M., SAMUEL STERRET youngest son of John and Eleanor McKee, aged years, 10 months and 20 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of parents, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Pla Road. (one mile from city.) THIS AFTERNOON, a o'clock. Carriages will leave the Diamond, Al gheny, at 2 P. M. The friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

FOSTER.—On Tuesday, April 21st, Colonel HERON FOSTER, editor of the Pittsburgh Dai *Dispatch*, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respe fully invited to attend the funeral on FRIDAY A TERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the family residen No. 202 South Avenue, Allegheny City.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKE No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and ery description of Funeral Furnishing Goods f nished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse a Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDER TAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENU Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS constantly supplied with real and imitation Ro wood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices v rying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for inte ment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office op at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDER TAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OH STREET, Allegheny, and No. 80 DIAMON SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps alwa on hands the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut a imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins fr $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards, other Coffins i proportion. Carriages and Hears furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate a Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day a night.

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No. 98 WYLIE STREET.
Corner of Federal.

FOR SALE.—HOBOKEN.—TH balance of those desirable Lots are now offere at private sale, and any one desirous of fine buildin sites would do well to make a selection. The villag is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pen sylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making much more valuable and agreeable. Extensiv preparations are now making for erecting a numbe of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to th town. The remainder of these Lots will be sold a very reasonable rates and on terms exceedingl easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Age s, Lawrenceville.